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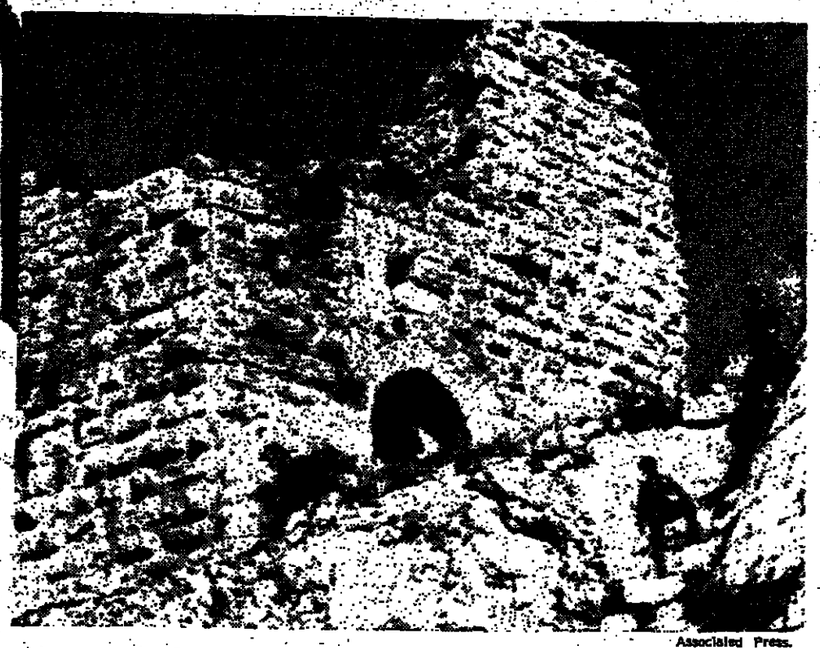
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L WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£ 2.00
Belgium	50 B.Fr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Eire	18 P	Nigeria	60 K.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr
France	2.50 F	Portugal	15 Esc
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	40 Ptas
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs 7	Turkey	T.£ 8
Iran	50 Rials	U.S Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	15 D
Israel	I.£ 5.00		
Kenya	Shs 7		





Associated Press.
...n troopers stand on hillside near 12th-century Beaufort Castle in S. Lebanon.

On Palestinian Stronghold

...ebanese Rightists Press Attack

... Wire Dispatches

Sept. 23. — Israeli-...tists launched a ma-...y attack today against ...nian-leftist stronghold ... in southern Lebanon, ... to military spokesmen ...es.

...htist-phalangist radio ...hat the hilltop town ...nidday, but seven hours ...sides said the battle ...ning.

...alestinian-leftist joint command said that rightist forces backed by four Israeli half-tracks had attacked the town under the cover of an artillery barrage.

However, a phalangist spokesman said that no ground forces had been involved.

The radio report that the town had fallen was premature, he said. "Our gunners have maintained heavy and sustained shelling throughout most of the day, but the town is still in enemy hands," he said.

Heavy machine-gun and mortar fire has rained from 12th-century Beaufort Castle, which overlooks the area, onto Christian outposts, and the fire is returned from mortars and tanks that the guerrillas say are manned by Israelis.

The level of shelling picked up in intensity as Yom Kippur ended. Christians were seen reinforcing their hilltop positions with bulldozers during the relative calm yesterday following six days of heavy exchanges.

Israeli artillery blazed away at positions across the Lebanese frontier today following another rocket attack on the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shemona. The attack was the third in the last three days on the town, which is less than two miles from the Lebanese frontier.

Residents said about 10 Soviet-made Katyosha rockets hit the town. Security sources said there was no damage and that the only casualties were a boy treated for shock and a person who received scratches.

Immediately after the attack, the Israelis directed heavy return fire at the suspected launching area in southern Lebanon, residents said.

A Lebanese journalist in the south reported that the leftists and Palestinians had brought in more men and weapons to face an anticipated Israeli-backed rightist drive to push the guerrillas further north.

He said these included units of the Syrian-backed as-Saiqa guerrilla organization, which took part in fighting yesterday.

Two persons were reported killed and nine wounded in areas controlled by the leftists and Palestinians in the last 24 hours, but no casualty figures were available from the rightist region, which is sealed off.

As the fighting continued, local residents continued to flee from the south. Since the fighting began, more than 200,000 persons are estimated to have fled from southern Lebanon.

1-Year Postponement

...ate Panel Backs Delay ... U.S. Tax Boost Abroad

...ASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (IHT).—A substantial increase in ...xes for U.S. citizens living and working abroad would ...yed for another year under a proposal accepted by the ... Finance Committee this week.

...e legislation, offered by Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-..., would defer until next Jan. 1 provisions of the 1976 ...eform Act that now apply to income earned this year.

...e committee has not decided whether to attach the Mat-...a proposal to the energy bill or to a technical amendments ...ecause the energy bill is likely to be the subject of debate ... full Senate and in the congressional conference that will ... and eventually may be vetoed by President Carter, ...ment to a technical amendments bill is considered more ...

... committee source said that the panel hopes to get the ...rough the Senate and possibly through the House where ...r legislation may be offered before Congress adjourns ...month.

...he delay was proposed to give Congress and the adminis-...n more time to work out a way of modifying provisions ... Tax Reform Act to make them more equitable.

...hese provisions include:

Reduction of the $20,000 income exclusion ($25,000 for ...citizens who have worked overseas for more than three ... to $15,000 in each case.

Taxation of incom... ...l excess of the excluded amount at ...te that would apply if the exclusion were not made.

Making foreign taxes paid on the excluded amount in-...le for credit against U.S. taxes.

...anguage in the original bill would have applied these ...sions retroactively to income earned last year, but last Congress deleted the retroactive clause.

...here has been widespread opposition to the income ...sions from U.S. citizens overseas and from U.S. businesses, ...h are afraid of the effects of increased salary costs on ...ning contracts. A number of groups, including the chamber ...mmerce and an organization established to oppose the ...sions, Tax Equity for Americans Abroad, have mounted ...writing campaigns to urge Congress to modify the law. ...Stanford Wilson, president of the TEAA, urged "every ...rican residing outside the United States to write at once ...is senators and congressmen and to the President himself ...mand postponement" of the income provisions.

...Mr. Wilson declared that failure to postpone the effective ... of the income provisions will mean that "Americans ...ad will be taxed at rates greatly higher than those at home ...will be denied the tax considerations which have made it ...ible for them to absorb the higher costs of working outside ...United States."

'78 Platform Negotiations Bitter

Deadlock of French Leftists Threatens Election Chances

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Sept. 23 (WP).—The three leftist parties that hope to win control of France's National Assembly early next year acknowledged today that they had reached a political deadlock that threatens not only their chances in the elections but also the very existence of their alliance.

After 10 hours of progressively bitter negotiations that began yesterday morning and stretched past midnight, the leaders of the Communist, Socialist and Leftist Radical parties wearily broke off their efforts to reach a new joint electoral platform without agreeing on a date or method of resuming their talks.

Each of the three parties stated through spokesmen today that it was still a member of the alliance, known here as the Union of the Left, and asserted a readiness to resume talks at any time.

Bad Faith

But the angry charges of bad faith that leading Communists and Socialists exchanged today in public statements underlined a new, sharp disunity of the leftist parties that leaves France's political life in its most fragmented and deadlocked state since Charles de Gaulle's rise to power ended the ineffectual Fourth Republic in 1958.

The French stock market, depressed for the last 18 months as the threat of a leftist victory at the polls seemed to grow, jumped 4 per cent in average stock values today.

Communist leader Georges Marchais warned the business community against "rejoicing too soon," predicting that the leftist parties could still get together to win the elections. But the Communists also announced that they would hold a series of mass meetings next week that are likely to be largely devoted to attacking the Socialists.

The indefinite suspension of political cooperation by the leftist parties follows a year of acrid wrangling within the coalition of Gaullists and centrists that has ruled France since 1958. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac have recently lapsed into an uneasy public truce that is still marked by mutual distrust and dislike.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing received another apparent electoral boost today with the announcement here that President Carter would stop in Paris for three days on his November tour of the world.



Keystone.
Georges Marchais, François Mitterrand and Robert Fabre discuss left's common program.

The French President has sought a Carter visit since the two men met in London last May.

The Carter administration has appeared to be increasingly preoccupied by the strong likelihood that a leftist victory next March would bring Communists into the government here for the first time since the end of World War II. Socialist party leader François Mitterrand pledged earlier this week that this would happen if the union of the left were to win the March National Assembly elections.

While evidently not final, the widening rift between the Socialists and Communists immediately changed the political atmosphere here.

It is stimulating serious thinking within the Socialist ranks about going it alone electorally without the Communists. Some Socialist officials are already hinting publicly that the party is picking up new support from moderates because of its firm stand against the Communists in the platform negotiations.

The negotiations also have produced a marked shift in emphasis toward militancy by the Communists, who for the last two years have sought to emphasize instead a more moderate Eurocommunist image of being prepared to govern with the Socialists by Western democratic methods.

In one of the more pointed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Will Leave on Nov. 22 for a Tour of 8 Countries

An 11-Day Trip to 4 Continents

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (IHT).—President Carter will leave Nov. 22 on an 11-day trip to eight nations, including the first visit by a U.S. chief executive to black Africa since World War II, the White House announced today.

Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's security adviser, said that Mr. Carter will visit Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iran, France, Poland and Belgium. Mr. Brzezinski told reporters that the trip "is to promote the sort of world we want to live in."

The visits to South America, Africa, Asia and Europe will underline traditional U.S. ties, widen the scope of U.S. relations and symbolize cooperation with "systems different from ours," Mr. Brzezinski said.

He added that the President will be accompanied on the trip, his second abroad since taking office, by his wife Rosalynn, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other administration officials. Mr. Carter traveled to Europe in the spring.

No Mideast Stop

Asked why the President was not stopping in the Middle East, the national security adviser said, "There are just so many things you can include in an itinerary."

In answer to another question, Mr. Brzezinski said that planners of the trip had not considered a possible meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

He said that a visit to Nigeria had been included because the administration considers that nation "a most important African country" which has had a "moderating influence" in African affairs. He added that U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young will probably accompany Mr. Carter on his visit there. The only other U.S. president to visit black Africa was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who stopped in Liberia in 1943.

Asked about the stop in Poland, Mr. Brzezinski said that Poland was a country with ethnic ties to the United States and that the visit would also underline U.S. moral support for Eastern European independence from the Soviet Union.

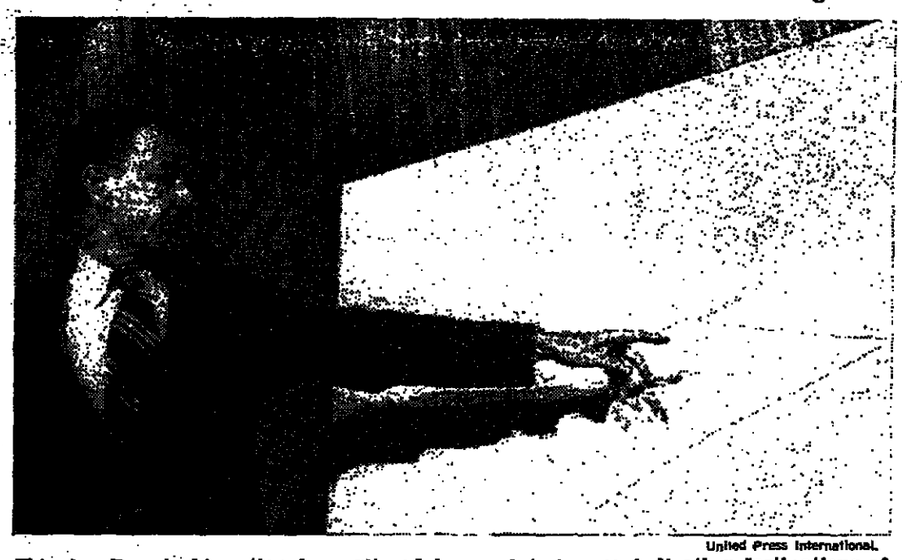
Brazilian, Iranian Differences

He said that the differences between the United States and Brazil, and to some extent Iran, on human rights issues were not a good reason for avoiding those nations and could not be a precondition for serious dealings with other countries.

Reminded that Mr. Carter had said that he expected to do little traveling during his first year in office, Mr. Brzezinski said "his preference is to stay at home" and added that Mr. Carter has done little traveling outside the country so far.

Mr. Brzezinski said that the visit to France was one of the more "delicate" stops because of the upcoming French elections. He added that Mr. Carter, who met French Prime Minister Raymond Barre in Washington last week, would strongly reassert traditional French-U.S. ties.

Mr. Carter will begin his trip Nov. 22, flying from Washington to Caracas, Venezuela. He will then visit Brasilia, on Nov. 23, Lagos, Nov. 25, New Delhi, Nov. 27-28; Tehran, Nov. 29; Paris, Nov. 30; Warsaw, Dec. 1, and Brussels, Dec. 2.



United Press International.
Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser, points to map indicating destinations of president on his 11-day November trip to Asia, Europe, Africa and South America.

Carter Meets Gromyko on SALT Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (IHT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko indicated today after meeting with President Carter at the White House that the United States and the Soviet Union have reached at least a tentative agreement to extend the strategic arms limitation agreement that expires on Oct. 3.

He would not comment directly but he said, "I have to have some secrets up my sleeve. I can't tell you everything."

Mr. Gromyko added, "Ahead of us are still some substantial and important questions, but both sides expressed a realistic willingness to go on working on these problems. I wish to express my confidence we will reach a satisfactory conclusion."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who also attended the almost four hours of discussions, had no comment on the meeting.

Greetings to Brezhnev

Before the start of the session, Mr. Carter told Mr. Gromyko, "I hope you will extend my greetings [to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev] and before too much delay we can get to know each other personally."

"I think there are chances," Mr. Gromyko replied.

Mr. Carter has announced that the United States would abide by the terms of the 1972 SALT pact after it expires if the Soviet Union did the same. Mr. Vance sent a letter yesterday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee informing the Senate of the decision.

An attempt to extend the 1972 agreement would require ratification by the Senate, with the certainty of a bitter fight and the possibility that the Senate may vote the extension down. Presidential advisers reportedly had decided that the best course was to informally extend the pact and avoid what could be a costly congressional battle.

The committee has scheduled a hearing on Monday concerning Mr. Carter's action and some members of Congress have voiced concern over the U.S. position.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Parliament Dissolved For Greek Elections

ATHENS, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Greek parliament was ordered dissolved on Oct. 20, as the nation's political parties today began preparations for the Nov. 20 general election.

The elections were called by Premier Constantine Caramanlis a year earlier than scheduled because he wants a government with a full four-year term before it to confront the Cyprus problem.

Would Be Limited to 16 Current SSTs

Carter Asks More Concorde Landing Sites

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—The Carter administration today proposed rules that would give the Concorde supersonic airliner restricted but permanent landing rights at airports across the United States.

The proposed regulations would allow only the 16 Concordes now built or under construction to fly to U.S. cities. Additional supersonic airliners, domestic or foreign, would have to meet U.S. noise standards for new subsonic jets.

No new Concorde operations to the United States will be permitted until the rule is final. Opponents of the Concorde are already preparing a legislative and court fight.

Present Concorde operations to Dulles International Airport here will be permitted to continue until the final regulation is adopted, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said in announcing the administration's decision.

Mr. Adams said the Carter administration still supports a 16-month test period for Concorde at Kennedy International Airport in New York City. That test, approved at the same time as the one at Dulles, has been blocked by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy Airport. A federal appellate court in New York is currently debating the legality of the Port Authority's action.

Mr. Adams said "yes" when asked if the practical effect of the Concorde proposal was to close the production line for the British-French aircraft at 16 planes.

That is because Concordes as presently manufactured cannot meet the noise standards that the proposed U.S. rule would impose on them.

In addition to levying stringent long-range noise standards on new supersonics, the administration's proposed rule also forbids Concorde operations into U.S. airports between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Other cities which could get Concorde flights under the proposed ruling are Anchorage, Boston, Dallas, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

The proposed regulation would continue to give local airports the option of adopting noise rules that might exclude the Concorde.

"I think it's a good decision and a fair decision," said Alexander Gordon-Cummings of the British Embassy.

French Transport Minister Marcel Cavaillé denounced the proposed ruling as "inadmissible and very grave."

Treaty Implications Uncertain

U.S. to Build Satellite Killer in Case of War in Space

...y George C. Wilson

...HINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP). ... United States has quietly ... to build a new weapon ...uld destroy Soviet satel-... space.

U.S. decision represents a ...tep toward building weap-... deterring and, if that fails, ...g a war in space.

...he 1972 anti-ballistic mis-...aty, the United States and ... Union agreed not to build ...ns that would interefere ...national technical means of ...ation"—meaning, among things, satellites. Pentagon ...man Thomas Ross, when ... about the new system, said ...he treaty did not prohibit ... He declined to confirm or ... that the Pentagon has em-...d on an anti-satellite weap-...stem.

Air Force has awarded the Vought Corp. of Dallas a $58.7-million contract to build a satellite killer. Basically, the satellite killer is a highly maneuverable, heat-sensitive vehicle resembling a tomato can that would ram an enemy satellite as both vehicles fly thousands of miles an hour.

Impact Destruction

The satellite killer would carry no explosives but would rely instead on the impact of the collision to destroy the satellite. Because it will be small—a cylinder about a foot long and eight inches in diameter—any number of rockets could carry it to space where satellites fly or hover, depending on their mission. Once hurled into space near the target, the killer would thrust itself on its own rocket power into the enemy satellite.

Although temperatures in space range hundreds of degrees above and below zero, the satellite killer would home in on the difference in temperature between the metal satellite and its surroundings.

Pentagon sources said that a primitive version of the satellite killer already has demonstrated in free-fall tests inside an airplane hangar that its heart seeker and guidance system can activate themselves in mid-air and hit a target. Vought is expected to have a battle version of the satellite killer ready to test in space in about two years.

The United States spies from space on the Soviet Union and other nations with picture-taking satellites. Other satellites hang in space to warn of Soviet rocket launches as sensors detect their heat. U.S. ships, submarines and planes are navigated by satellites. Military leaders communicate around the world by satellite.

In a diplomatic crisis or war, U.S. military leaders long have feared that the Soviet Union would blind U.S. spy satellites and destroy navigation and communications satellites. These fears have intensified in recent years as military leaders concluded that a series of Soviet space shots were tests of killer satellites. He Soviet killer apparently is a satellite loaded with a non-nuclear explosive that blows up when it gets near the target satellite.

The United States has not yet built anti-satellite weapons comparable to those that the Soviet Union is believed to be developing.

1967 Treaty

The 1967 outer space treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union prohibits putting in orbit any objects "carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction . . ."

The Soviet anti-satellite tests and the Pentagon's new contract with Vought suggest that both governments believe the treaty does not prohibit the two countries from shooting at their own target satellites in space as they test anti-satellite weapons.

Specialists working on the anti-satellite program said that the rocket carrying the cylinder could be fired from the ground or an airplane. The rocket would be programmed to put the anti-satellite weapon close to the target.

Having the anti-satellite weapon in hand, these specialists argued, would deter Russia from waging space warfare. Critics countered that this new step by the Air Force will make it easier for the Army to increase its research on anti-ballistic missiles, possibly eroding the treaty in the process.

$40 Million in Weapons at Stake

Ethiopia Seeks Renewed U.S. Ties, Arms Aid

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 23 (WP).—Ethiopia is seeking to repair its relations with the United States after an abrupt and bitter break in the 24-year-old Ethiopian-U.S. alliance last April which has proven costly to Ethiopia in the current war against the far better equipped Somali-backed forces.

One of the immediate objectives of the Marxist military government here is to obtain about $40 million worth of U.S. arms that were on order or in the pipeline when it unilaterally canceled the 1953 U.S. military assistance program.

But top Ethiopian officials insist they also want to achieve a more balanced foreign policy after veering sharply from the United States and toward the Soviet Union last spring. "We want to become a kind of Yugoslavia in this region and have the same kind of relations the United States has with that country," said Col. Feleke Wolde Giorgis, the Ethiopian foreign minister, in an interview with The Washington Post.

'We Were Betrayed'

He said that the Ethiopian decision to turn toward the Soviet Union for military assistance came after a "virtual blockade" by the United States of arms to Ethiopia at a crucial moment in the country's struggle to maintain its national unity. "We feel here in Ethiopia that we were betrayed [by the United States] at a critical time," he said.

The United States provided Ethiopia with more than $300 million worth of arms between 1953 and this year, making it the leading recipient of U.S. military assistance in black Africa.

The Ethiopians have long interpreted treaties signed with Washington as a U.S. commitment to help them protect the country's territorial integrity against Somalia, which lays claim to the Ogaden region.

Late last April, the Ethiopian military government ordered closed five U.S. facilities, including a radio relay station in Asmara and a military advisory program, after more than a year of steady deterioration in U.S.-Ethiopian relations. At the time, threats from Eritrean separatists in the north and Somali insurgents in the southeast were growing.

There are a number of indications of the new Ethiopian desire to normalize relations with Washington, although local Western diplomats are still uncertain what it all means. Some feel it is just a temporary tactical move stemming from the government's doubts about the reliability of its new big-power backer, the Soviet Union, which is still providing arms andt echnical advice to the attacking Somali forces.

Signs of Détente

The first sign of détente was the decision of the government in July to ask formally for U.S. economic assistance to be continued. An initial $200,000 rural development project was recently signed between the two countries and there are two more in the works, totaling about $10 million.

Then, in early August, the government sent an order to the local media to stop attacking "American imperialism" and naming the United States as the prime enemy of the country.

Since then, everyone from the chairman of the ruling military council, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, on down has taken to using the term "international imperialism" and attacking the "reactionary Arab regimes" aiding Somalia.

Western diplomats here also report that Ethiopian leaders have changed their attitude toward them and are now openly expressing interest in having good relations with both the West and the East and in not being tagged as a Soviet "puppet."

Finally, the decision to allow some Western journalists into the country, including this reporter, who was expelled along with two other resident correspondents last April, is taken here as an indication of Ethiopia's wish to keep the door open to the West.

The effort to establish normal relations with the United States has included a series of meetings between several high Ethiopian military officials and two U.S. envoys, Paul Henze, a staff member of the National Security Council, and Richard Post, State Department director for east African affairs.

The two men, who recently toured this region, held talks here two weeks ago with both the foreign minister and Col. Berhanu Beyeh, the top military council member in charge of Ethiopia's external affairs.

Their talks were understood to have centered on the future of Ethiopian-U.S. relations in general and the possibility of the United States releasing some of the arms that Ethiopia had ordered and partly paid for before the break last April.

The arms include eight F-5Es, 14 M-60 heavy tanks, 330 jeeps and 45 trucks, about 50 armored personnel carriers, three patrol boats and the armament for four others, and anti-tank missiles, according to Ethiopian military sources.

They said that Ethiopia had paid around $40 million for the arms but that they had been blocked from leaving the United States after the April rupture. However, they acquoledge that Ethiopia also owed the U.S. government about $30 million on arms bought on credit, leaving a balance of about $10 million in Ethiopia's favor in the arms sales dispute.

The most recent indication of the Ethiopian interest in restoring normal relations with the United States is its decision to send a new ambassador to Washington after more than two years without one. The government has just named Ayalew Mandefro, who has been Ethiopia's defense minister for the last 2 1/2 years.

In an interview, Mr. Ayalew defended Ethiopia's cutoff of military ties with the United States by saying that Washington had begun delaying on his country's arms requests as far back as 1973, despite the buildup of Soviet arms in Somalia.

Last Sunday, at his first international press conference, Col. Mengistu said that Ethiopia was prepared to buy arms with its own money from "any quarter internationally," a statement taken here to mean that it is still anxious to obtain U.S. arms.

Col. Mengistu is understood to be under pressure from more moderate elements in the military council and the officer corps to make amends with the United States in order to restore the flow of U.S. arms and to assure Ethiopia of a more nonaligned image than it now has.

Rebel Assault Reported on Eritrea Base

NAIROBI, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Secessionist guerrillas in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea have begun an assault on a key government stronghold as a prelude to an all-out attack on the province's capital, rebel sources in Mogadishu, Somalia, said today.

If the government garrison at Barentu is overrun, the sources said, Ethiopia will have only six strongholds left in the former Italian colony, where the guerrillas have been fighting for independence for 16 years.

Barentu is also the last government position on an Italian-built road, running from the Sudanese border to the Eritrean capital of Asmara. The capture of Barentu would open a vital supply line for guerrilla forces attacking Asmara, sources from the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) said.

Lull on Southern Front

A lull was reported today on Ethiopia's southern front where Somali forces have pushed across the Ogaden Desert to the edge of the country's heartland. Informed sources in Addis Ababa said that the Ethiopian forces are waiting for new Soviet-made weaponry from the port of Assab before launching a counterattack.

The Eritrean rebel sources in the Somali capital said that Barentu, 150 kilometers west of Asmara, is "an occupied island in a liberated sea" and predicted that it would fall within two weeks.

The 4,000 troops there have been supplied by air since the fall 10 days ago of Agordat, the next town, but guerrilla forces have now moved in anti-aircraft missiles to prevent the beleaguered garrison from being resupplied, the sources said.

Lack of Unity

Lack of unity among three Eritrean liberation movements has so far prevented them from making an all-out push against the few remaining Ethiopian strongholds.

The Ethiopians now control only Asmara, the ports of Massawa and Assab, the villages of Gindaa and Doggolo on the road linking Massawa and Asmara, and Idi Keih, southeast of Asmara.

On the eastern front, where Somali forces last week captured the Ethiopian tank and radar base of Jijiga, informed sources said, both sides are regrouping and rearming.

An Ethiopian counterattack can be expected within two weeks when reinforcements and new equipment have arrived, the sources said.

Rhodesia Plan Held Basis for Further Talks

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The leaders of the black African Front-Line countries said today they considered the latest British-U.S. proposals to end the Rhodesia crisis "a basis for further negotiations."

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said, however, that the proposals contained "many negative aspects." President Nyerere made public the Front-Line leaders' views after a meeting here.

The Front-Line states—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia—provide the supply lines for Rhodesian black nationalist guerrillas.

Britain and the United States disclosed their settlement proposals last month.

They envisaged that Prime Minister Ian Smith would resign. A British commissioner backed by a United Nations peace force would supervise one-man, one-vote elections leading to majority rule next year.

But guerrillas of the Patriotic Front demanded dismantling of the white-led Rhodesian Army and police and objected to wide powers being given to the British commissioner.

The Front-Line states support the Patriotic Front, and "the negative aspects" of the British-U.S. proposals referred to today by Mr. Nyerere were assumed here to be those parts of the package to which the guerrillas object.

Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the front, attended the meeting here of four of the five Front-Line presidents, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Seretse Khama of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Mr. Nyerere.

The British-U.S. proposals "leave many questions unanswered," Mr. Nyerere said in his brief statement.

Priest Freed on Bail

SALISBURY, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—A Jesuit priest had his bail renewed and was freed from prison today after a court was told he had been falsely incriminated by two acquaintances.

The Rev. Dieter Zchols, a member of the Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice in Rhodesia, is facing charges under the country's law and order maintenance and official secrets acts.

Kadar, Tito Confer

BELGRADE, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Hungarian Communist leader Janos Kadar and Yugoslav President Tito today held more than three hours of talks on major world issues, bilateral relations and Eurocommunism.



United Press International.

Filipino riot police brandish clubs at anti-government demonstrators after Manila protest.

5,000 Protesters in Manila Routed by Riot Police

MANILA, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Riot police with water cannon broke up 5,000 anti-martial-law protesters today. Dozens of demonstrators were believed to have been hurt.

Authorities sprayed marchers with water and purple dye, apparently to mark them for later identification. At least 17 demonstrators were reported to have been arrested.

Meanwhile, light tanks, armored vehicles and fighter planes were being flown to Zamboanga to reinforce troops battling Moslem rebels, witnesses said today.

Philippine military commanders gave little information on the fighting, officially described as a limited police action, but informed sources said that more than 60 rebels, soldiers and civilians had been killed in clashes in three separate areas. At least one small town in the far south has been destroyed in the fighting which broke out four days ago, they said.

French Leftists Deadlocked, Set No Date for New Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

barbs exchanged today, Socialist Pierre Beregovoy said that his party now had to ask itself if the Communists "were in the process of changing again," apparently toward a return to the party's Stalinist policies of the past.

Distrust has been growing steadily between the two parties since the summer, when the Communist leadership began attacking the Socialists and demanding more binding commitments to a new version of the joint electoral platform which the three leftist parties solemnly signed in 1972.

Socialist officials say privately that the Communists took this hard line after becoming concerned over signs that the Eurocommunist stance was disillusioning long-time party members. The Communists, for their part, have not masked their fears that the Socialists might dump them and try to govern alone if the Union of the Left wins the elections.

Favored in Polls

When final negotiations by the leaders of the three parties began two weeks ago, public opinion polls showed the Union of the Left gaining 53 per cent of the projected vote in the March balloting.

But that figure slipped to 52 per cent in polls taken after the Sept. 14 adjournment of the first "summit" of leftist leaders called to complete the updating of the joint platform. Those talks broke down when Leftist Radical leader Robert Fabre walked out rather than continue to discuss Communist demands that more than 1,000 small and medium-sized firms be added to the list of nine major industrial and banking groups the 1972 platform targets for nationalization.

Throughout a weekend of hectic contact by the three parties, the Communists scaled down the number of firms they wanted nationalized from 1,500 to 729, and the Socialists indicated they would compromise on defense and other issues. The talks were resumed Wednesday with hopes by the leftists that hey could salvage agreement.

But those hopes evaporated yesterday as the Communists refused, according to Socialist and Leftist Radical spokesmen, to discuss any further compromise on the nationalisations.

One of the leading Socialist spokesmen, Michel Rocard, charged that the Communists had come into the talks already decided "to seek a break" with the Socialists rather than an agreement.

The dispute is also spurring a discreet but major effort by President Giscard d'Estaing and others in his coalition to woo Mr. Fabre's small Leftist Radical party out of the leftist alliance, according to French political sources, who decline to be specific about the effort.

Mr. Fabre's group can claim to represent no more than a 3-to-4-per-cent slice of the electorate, but is an important bridge for the Socialists toward the center.

A defection by the Leftist Radicals would change the nature of the leftist coalition in the eyes of many French voters in what appears to be an exceedingly close election, according to French political analysts.

Plutonium Plant U.S. Had Fought Opens in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 23—Operations started yesterday at a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant that President Carter had attempted to dissuade Japan from using to produce plutonium.

A 6 1/2-foot rod of spent nuclear fuel was used to trigger the beginning of a two-year limited program that was approved Sept. 1 by the United States after hard negotiations.

U.S. approval was needed because spent fuel from Japanese power reactors being used in the new plant was enriched in the United States. A U.S.-Japan nuclear accord calls for U.S. approval of the ultimate disposal of all uranium enriched at U.S. facilities.

The plant, at Tokai northeast of Tokyo, will reprocess up to 99 tons of spent nuclear fuel in the next two years to produce about a ton of pure plutonium nitrate liquid. The 99 tons is about half the plant's capacity.

The plutonium nitrate liquid, when refined in a separate conversion plant into a powder, can be used in future fast-breeder reactors. Plutonium refined into a plutonium metal by two additional steps beyond the conversion stage can be used for high-grade nuclear weapons.

© Los Angeles Times.

Carter Meets Gromyko

(Continued from Page 1)

with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., arguing that the extension violated the 1961 law that established the U.S. Arms Control Agency.

Possible Shortcut

Sen. Jackson said that the informal extension of the SALT pact might be construed as a circumvention of congressional prerogative to approve limitations on U.S. arms.

Among unresolved issues on a new agreement:

- The United States wants new restraints on large, new Soviet missiles.
- The Soviet Union, similarly, wants restraints on U.S. Cruise missiles.
- Neither side has agreed on how to verify compliance with limitations that might be placed on Cruise missiles.
- The United States seeks restraints on the deployment of the new soviet Backfire bomber.

3 Movie Houses Are Bombed in Central Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 23 (AP).—Terrorists fire-bombed three movie theaters today, destroying one and damaging the others. Authorities blamed the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule and Protestant domination of Northern Ireland.

The attacks were the latest in an IRA campaign against the province's commercial life that has caused damage estimated at more than £5 million ($8.75 million) in the last seven months.

The bombings reduced night life in central Belfast to near zero—the toll of eight years of sectarian fighting. There is now *only one theater still in business* in the downtown area and that closes in the early evening. Most of the downtown bars stay open despite repeated bombings, but there are few customers at night. There are no nightclubs or other places of entertainment.

Fahmy Says Arabs Set for Israeli Ties

Would Live in Peace As With Any State

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said today that Arabs were "ready for the first time to accept Israel as a Middle Eastern country to live in peace in this area."

"If they are wise, they [the Israelis] should grab the hands extended by the Arab countries to have a permanent and just peace," Mr. Fahmy said of the Israelis in one of the most explicit statements ever made by an Arab representative about living in peace with Israel.

Coming a day after Mr. Fahmy conferred with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the U.S. efforts to convene a Middle East peace conference by the end of the year, the comments added to the growing impression here that the possibility of at least a procedural breakthrough in the efforts to get a Geneva conference had improved.

Mr. Fahmy's news conference at the Egyptian Embassy struck the same kind of optimistic note as Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had when he met with reporters Tuesday following talks with Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance.

On substantive matters, Mr. Fahmy repeated the Arab intence that, as part of an overall settlement, Israel had to withdraw completely from the territories captured in the June, 1967, war and also had to agree to creation of a Palestinian state—two points rejected outright by the Israelis.

Mr. Fahmy also charged the Israelis with "aggression, naked aggression," in sending military units across the border into southern Lebanon in recent days.

But overall, Mr. Fahmy seemed determined to appear flexible and to keep alive hopes that a Geneva conference could be convened.

In the talks held by Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance with Mr. Dayan and Mr. Fahmy in the last few days—talks which will be continued with them and other Arab officials in the next week or so—the United States has been urging various ways to achieve a compromise on the procedural problems holding up a Geneva conference.

The U.S. plan, as reported by high officials, is designed to meet two contradictory Arab and Israeli demands. The Arabs have insisted that at Geneva, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella group for Palestinian Arab organizations, must be represented, and Mr. Fahmy repeated that today.

The Israelis have said that the Palestinians can be at Geneva, along with Egypt, Syria and Jordan, but that Jerusalem would not accept PLO representatives, because in Israel's view, that group is strictly a terrorist body dedicated to its destruction.

What has complicated the whole issue is that the PLO has not accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which accepts the right of all states, including Israel, to exist in peace.

The United States has said that it would not deal with the PLO until it accepted Resolution 242 and that only those who accept it should be permitted at Geneva.

Mr. Fahmy said today that "we are discussing formulas" to overcome the problem. He said that "I'm hopeful we can overcome certain difficulties."

"If we can reach a formula, the PLO is ready to move," he said.

In the U.S. plan, the Arabs would come to Geneva in one delegation with Palestinians attached other to the overall delegation or to separate Egyptian or Jordanian delegations.

If the PLO accepts Resolution 242, the United States would not raise objections to some low-level PLO members being part of the Arab side, as well as mayors and other PLO supporters from the occupied West Bank or from the Gaza Strip.

U.S. officials had reported that Arab states would agree to sign peace treaties with Israel as part of an overall settlement. Mr. Dayan had welcomed that as a positive development even though, he had said, the Arabs and Israelis still disagreed on what should be in the treaties.

Mr. Fahmy, after restating the usual Arab demands for total withdrawal by Israel from occupied territory and a Palestinian state, made the following comments:

"We will end the belligerency and complete the normalization in the area. We are ready to do this. I am telling you frankly there is nothing we can do more than we are ready to do.

"Specifically, for the first time, the Arabs will accept Israel as a Middle Eastern country to live in peace. This is the core of the whole thing. What's new in the situation is that the Arab countries are ready for the first time to accept Israel as a Middle Eastern country to live in peace in this area, in secure borders, and these borders must be international borders from 1967."

He said that security was needed not only for Israel but "far more" by the Arabs because of Israel's "continued aggression" and its quantities of arms.

"So it is a must that Israel should really become convinced that it is in its best interest to live in peace and relinquish completely its dependence only on military might," he said.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

U.K. Seeks 3 Fraud Suspects Who Escaped London Court

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Scotland Yard detectives believe that two Italians and a Canadian citizen of Italian descent who broke out of an east London courtroom cell yesterday may have fled Britain in a small plane, sources said today.

Police said that the only clue to the escape by the three, who were being held for their alleged involvement in a £172-million ($300 million) international fraud, is their getaway car, a blue Fiat.

A Yard spokesman described the breakout as "a *Mafia-style* operation." But he stressed: "There's no evidence that this particular group has any links with the Mafia."

Yard sources said earlier this month, however, that Mafia involvement was suspected in several international frauds involving an estimated £1.75-billion ($3.05 billion).

The three who escaped from police custody yesterday were identified as Pierre Torri, 43, a Milan-born banker; Umberto Frascati, 36, a banker from Milan, and Milan-born Antonio Papalia, a 32-year-old financial consultant described by police as a Canadian citizen with an address in Nassau, the Bahamas.

Bars Pulled

They escaped by yanking out bars on a window and crawling through a ventilator onto the courthouse roof, then jumping to a waiting car. Police believe that the cell bars were cut before the three were put into it. Two other prisoners in the cell, one of them Papalia's twin brother, Robert, were stopped before they could escape.

Scotland Yard began its investigation of the frauds earlier this year. Authoritative sources said that the detectives believe the frauds involved a crime syndicate operating in the United States and Canada. They stumbled on a bank deposit number known to Italian authorities and which was a key part in investigations in Milan, Turin, Florence and Rome.

There were newspaper reports in London earlier this month that the frauds were linked with a string of kidnappings in Italy, but Yard spokesmen denied this. However, one of the senior officers involved in the investigation was less emphatic. He said: "We're not prepared to discuss the kidnapping aspect."

Eight men and two women are alleged to be involved in the fraud. The court was told that the charges concerned the promotion of a mining project started in 1968.

The project was run by Metal Research S.A., a company registered in Panama that issued a brochure that claimed $288 billion in precious metals had been dug out of a mine in British Columbia.

The charges allege that efforts were made to induce people to invest up to $300 million in Metal Research S.A. stock. Mr. Torri and Mr. Frascati face charges of attempted deception and conspiracy to defraud the Cessna Aircraft Co. Charges against the others include operation of a fraudulent bank and writing worthless checks on the bank.

Talks on S.-W. Africa Depend On Issue of Pretoria Troops

PRETORIA, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Foreign Minister R.F. Botha met with Defense Minister Pieter Botha and generals today to discuss ways of averting a collapse of the talks on South-West Africa (Namibia), diplomatic sources said.

Envoys of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany are attempting to negotiate terms for an independent government in South-West Africa. Among the most disputed issues is the role of South African troops in the territory.

The international discussions were convened yesterday for the third time since April. They were attended by Prime Minister John Vorster. The envoys met again briefly twice today. It was not known whether they will resume talks tomorrow.

A South African spokesman said that "certain specific proposals were put to the Western countries. They are considering them now."

South Africa has resisted removing its troops from the territory until elections are held. But the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has steadfastly maintained it will not participate in elections for an independent government unless South African troops are withdrawn before elections.

SWAPO, which has been waging a guerrilla war in South-West Africa, has the UN's recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the people.

Scandinavian Offer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The five Scandinavian states have offered troops for a proposed UN peace-keeping force in South-West Africa, sources said yesterday.

Westerners at Funeral

PRETORIA, Sept. 23 (AP).—Western embassies here today confirmed they will be sending representatives to the funeral of black leader Steve Biko in King William's Town Sunday. Mr. Biko died 11 days ago in a cell after three weeks imprisonment.

Yugoslav Sets U.S. Trip

BELGRADE, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslavia's No. 2 political figure and President Tito's closest aide, will start, an official seven-day visit to the United States on Sept. 28 and will confer with President Carter, the State Presidium said today.

Egypt to Seek UN Resolution Noting Rights of Palestinians

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (WP).—Egypt will seek a new United Nations Security Council resolution on the Middle East that would keep existing resolutions as the basis for a peace settlement but add provisions calling for self-determination for the Palestinians and the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, Cairo newspapers said today.

If adopted, such a resolution could provide the basis for talks between the United States, which has opposed any changes in the existing resolutions, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which refuses to accept them.

If the United States supported a new resolution such as that suggested by Egypt, or allowed it to pass by abstaining, it would mean a split with Israel that the Arabs would see as a major breakthrough, diplomatic analysts said. Cairo newspapers, which usually reflect official thinking on foreign affairs, said that Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and President Carter discussed the proposal yesterday in Washington.

The United States has already displeased Israel by saying that there must be a role for Palestinians in the search for a settlement, but refuses to deal with the PLO unless it accepts UN Resolution 242, which implies the right of Israel to exist. The PLO opposes it because it says nothing of the Palestinians or their national rights.

[Yassir Arafat, head of the PLO, said yesterday that he would accept a resolution recognizing Israel's right to exist if it mentioned Palestinian rights as well, the Associated Press reported.

["We are looking for a new resolution which must have in it the consideration of all rights —all rights to return back to our homeland and all rights to establish our independent state," he said in an interview in Beirut with ABC-TV's Barbara Walters.

["I hope your government, the American government, will push forward to this channel," the AP report of the interview quoted him as saying.

[It was believed to be the first time that Mr. Arafat publicly agreed to accept Israel's existence.

[The AP also reported that the State Department reaffirmed today that PLO acceptance of Resolution 242 would not automatically entitle it to take part in a Middle East peace conference.

[A State Department spokesman said that the United States would oppose any attempts to change 242 because it is the only agreed-on framework within which peace efforts are to be carried out. Attempts to unravel this framework "would not serve the cause of peace," the AP quoted the spokesman as saying.]

The Egyptian formula would call for the creation of a Palestinian "watan" which is usually translated as homeland. Diplomats here pointed out that it would be difficult for the United States to veto such a resolution because Mr. Carter has used that word in outlining his vision of a settlement.

Mr. Carter has asked the Palestinians to accept 242 as the means of opening a dialogue with the United States. He said that the Palestinians were free to express any reservations about the resolution but would have to declare their acceptance of its principles.

The PLO refused because the United States would not guarantee it an invitation to a new Geneva Middle East conference even if it accepted and it would have given away its most important bargaining chip—recognition of Israel—just to talk to the United States.

Mr. Arafat has already said he could accept 242 if it were modified along the lines that Egypt is suggesting.

From Egypt's standpoint, such a resolution would not only drive a wedge between the United States and Israel but also draw the PLO away from Syrian tutelage into the U.S. oriented camp headed by Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Other Proposals

It was also reported today that Mr. Fahmy will offer proposed formulas for getting around the Israeli refusal to accept the PLO at Geneva. One suggestion is that Palestinians who are not PLO members be permitted to take part as members of a unified Arab delegation and that the PLO be permitted to choose the delegates. Israel, however, opposes a unified Arab delegation.

Despite the flurry of negotiations and apparent progress over these procedural matters, the prevailing view here appears to be that there can be no breakthrough toward peace until the United States forces Israel to give ground on the two points where it has been inflexible—a complete withdrawal from the territories captured in the 1967 war and acceptance of an independent or autonomous Palestinian state.

Madrid and Basques Air Home-Rule Issue

MADRID, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The Madrid government and Basque representatives yesterday began negotiations aimed at bringing a degree of home rule to the restive Basque region.

The talks were held in Vitoria against a background of reports that rightist generals have met in recent days to discuss the problem of regional autonomies and their concern about it.

12. The things you saw today.

(A good reason to call home.)

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n as Solution

ail Systems in the U.S. zed on Energy Needs

Holsendolph

)N, Sept. 23 (NYT). essional study has current and future subways and other tems is one of the solutions to mass- n terms of energy offers "little aid to forts to save fuel." m, contained in an by the Congres- Office, contradicts iefs about the ef- systems compared ss-transit vehicles. the report, which ated Oct. 5 to the portation subcomd by Sen. Lloyd xas, has been ob- New York Times. pt to arrive at the transit systems, the en into account the neling and building s well as the "non- costs of heating, ghting stations.

t for Policy

s by the budget of- rong support for an inistration policy to s away from con- l systems, especial- " subways now in the planning stage for several large cities.

The Congressional Budget Office has been studying energy use in transportation for several months, a spokesman said yesterday, but the mass-transit report was done in response to a request by Sen. Bentsen in July.

Buses, among all of the conventional ways to travel in cities, provide the most sensible way to use fuel, the study concluded.

"While their operating energy intensity is typically only slightly better than that of other conventional public transport modes," the report said, "their access conditions and route coverage are generally such that [overall energy consumption] is only about half that of new rail or trolley systems."

A Comparison

In a comparison of costs of various transit modes, including construction, operation, maintenance of stations and other costs, the study found the following amounts of British thermal units (BTU) were expended per passenger-mile of travel. A BTU is a unit of energy equaling the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Single occupancy auto, 8,360 BTU; new heavy rail, 3,080; car pool, 2,390; old heavy rail (existing), 2,320; light rail (trolley cars), 2,590; bus, 1,420, and van pool, 1,400.

The findings of the congressional report are disappointing to transit officials, who have been dismayed at a drift of federal policy away from the construction of rail facilities.

"The logic of the government position escapes transit officials because the high capacity of trains in heavily traveled corridors is without question," said B. R. Stokes, executive director of the American Public Transit Association.

"So far as we know, rail is more energy-efficient than automobiles or any other mode of travel."

The study examined the relative costs of subways, light rail—a modern adaptation of street cars—buses, van pools and car pools.

Tax Proposal

If Congress had gone along with a proposal by Transportation Secretary Brock Adams to collect a gasoline tax for transit uses of 2.5 cents a gallon, the report said, the money would have provided relatively little benefit if it had been invested in rail systems.

Such a tax, which could have yielded about $35 billion during the next 10 years, would have purchased for the nation only about four subway systems the size of Washington's 98-mile Metro system.

The report says: "Because express bus service can be designed to draw heavily from segments of the market that are now heavily automobile-oriented, the energy savings of programs that promote new bus service are probably greater than programs aimed at any other public transport mode.

Energy Savings

"That is, a new bus trip typically means greater energy savings than a new rapid rail, commuter rail, or trolley trip. Furthermore, new bus services, even those requiring exclusive rights-of-way, tend to be less expensive ways to draw new patronage than any other modes."

To promote wider and varied uses of bus service, the report urges the government to help underwrite labor costs as part of its continuing program to pay up to 50 per cent of local transit operating costs.

It also urges "a more aggressive federal program" to help finance and build exclusive rights-of-way and "to promote the energy-saving advantages of buses."

Van pools, where companies or plants arrange to have vans pick up employees and take them to work, are the most efficient mode of transit—although somewhat limited in application, the report said.

Who Fled unists nk Dies

alif., Sept. 23 (AP). d buried in a shal- ear here has been hat of Vaclav Uhlik, Czechoslovakia in ank almost a quar- go in a much-pub- 56, was beaten to ities said on Tues- itive has been de- no suspects iden- aid. His body was ept. 10 after an bly a bear, uncover- near the entrance ational Park in the a Mountains. y showed that Mr. en beaten and ap- buried a week to fore the body was ve identification was h comparisons of X- tal records. 1953, Mr. Uhlik, his ldren and four others he had built across from Czechoslovakia ermany. Mr. Uhlik, rved in the under- inst the Nazis in II, was treated as a West. ed the escape after ists nationalized his rucking business. He years designing the nk," bribing people steel and hiding the r a scrap pile to es- on. made headlines again 974 by trying to flee f's deputies in an ar- he had fashioned at the foothills north- e. The deputies had to serve a warrant r. Uhlik with refusing land, which had been his wife in a divorce , who was placed on for disturbing the told authorities that flee because of fear rs were Communist t to kill him.

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United Press International.

Bert Lance, back home in Calhoun, Ga., waves to friends at rally in his honor.

Lance Gets Hero's Welcome in Calhoun, Ga.

CALHOUN, Ga., Sept. 23 (NYT).—Bert Lance returned to his hometown yesterday to a hero's welcome and an uncertain future.

His head held high despite the crushing series of events that culminated Wednesday in his resignation as director of the Office of Management and Budget, he told 1,500 cheering friends and neighbors that he had "tried to do what's right" and was "proud to be back home."

"We hope, in some small way," he added, "that we have made a contribution to government and made you proud."

The crowd, perhaps a third of the population of this little northwest Georgia hill town, broke into rebel yells. Someone hoisted a placard that read: "Welcome home: It's how you played the game." The band struck up "You'll Never Walk Alone" and "I Did It My Way."

Despite all that has been written and spoken about Mr. Lance in Washington and elsewhere, the people of Calhoun ha vesteadfastly supported him. They say that he made the town what it is today, a profitable center of carpet manufacturing. They are not impressed by allegations that he wheeled and dealed, first as president of the Calhoun First National Bank, then as a candidate for governor, then as president of the National Bank of Georgia.

Mr. Lance offered profuse thanks for that support late yesterday afternoon when he arrived here after a two-hour flight from Washington on a plane that, aides said, he had leased with his own money.

Urges Return to U.S. to Face Bribery Charges

Seoul Church Group in Plea on Tongsun Park

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The National Council of Churches of Korea, which has often criticized the South Korean government, has urged Tongsun Park to return to the United States from Seoul to face an indictment for alleged bribery of U.S. congressmen.

In a statement smuggled out of South Korea, the church group said that Mr. Park, a businessman who allegedly was Seoul's chief agent of influence while he lived in Washington, should return so as "not to further endanger the security of the Korean people and the prestige of our nation."

The church council's stand is believed to be the first of its kind taken by a Korean group since Mr. Park arrived in South Korea from London a month ago.

The church council represents about half of South Korea's Christians, who comprise 12 per cent of the population but wield political power far beyond their numbers. Council leaders often have been targets of repression by President Park Chung Hee's government.

The Carter administration, the House Ethics Committee and the Senate Ethics Committee all have urged the South Korean government to send Tongsun Park back here. The United States has no extradition treaty with South Korea, but the administration has contended that Seoul, as an ally, should extradite Tongsun Park. Seoul so far has refused.

'Damage, Shame'

The Korean church council said in the statement that "there is no room for doubt that this is not simply an affair of one individual, Mr. Park Tong Sun, but that it has brought tremendous damage and shame to our nation and people."

"If Mr. Park believes he is innocent in this scandalous case," the church council's statement said, "he is all the more duty-bound to remove the dishonor of our people from our country's allies by going to America to make his innocence clear.

"We are troubled by the negative effect on our national security that this scandal inevitably caused," the statement said. The U.S. House of Representatives came close to cutting $110 million in economic aid to South Korea recently because the Korean government has refused to cooperate in the Justice Department and congressional investigations.

Also at stake is a $2-billion military-aid package proposed by the Carter administration to modernize South Korea's forces when U.S. ground forces are withdrawn during the next five years.

No Reply

SEOUL, Sept. 23 (AP).—Tongsun Park's U.S. lawyer left here yesterday for Washington without any rep'y to his proposal that Mr. Park be allowed to leave South Korea to meet U.S. investigators in a third country.

William Rumdley said that he was "still hopeful" of getting an answer from the South Korean government.

He said Wednesday that he had submitted his third-country proposal to the South Korean Justice Ministry through "Korean channels" to break the deadlock between Seoul and Washington on where Mr. Park should be questioned.

Ohio Man Shoots 3

COLUMBUS(Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP).—An employee walked through Ross Laboratories this morning, shot three persons and then killed himself as police closed in, authorities said.

For Misconduct in Trials

Court Rules U.S. Prosecutors Can Be Sued

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that, under certain circumstances, federal prosecutors can be sued by private citizens for alleged misconduct in the courtroom.

The 2-1 decision Wednesday occurred in a case involving a prosecutor of anti-war activists. In a case in Florida, it is alleged, he lied under oath to a judge who had posed a single question to him.

The ruling, the second in a week by the appellate court here concerning the rights of citizens to sue government officials, struck down a long-standing legal doctrine that gave prosecutors immunity from lawsuit for their actions in investigating and prosecuting criminal offenses.

Such an immunity had been deemed required, according to numerous legal observers and the dissenting judge Wednesday, to protect prosecutors from harassing lawsuits.

Nixon Unit

The ruling involved Guy Goodwin, a prosecutor who headed a Justice Department unit created by the Nixon administration to prosecute crimes by "revolutionary terrorists" in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Although grand juries across the country returned scores of indictments against anti-war activists, only a handful of defendants ever were convicted. Judges and juries either acquitted the defendants or dismissed the charges, often after hearing allegations of governmental misconduct—such as the alleged use of agents provocateurs—during the investigations.

Mr. Goodwin was directing an investigation into the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and their alleged plans to disrupt the Republican National Convention in 1972 in Florida when the events occurred that resulted in the ruling.

During the grand jury phase of that investigation, Mr. Goodwin was placed under oath in a court hearing and asked if there were any government informants among a group of VVAW members who were then fighting their subpoenas before the grand jury.

Mr. Goodwin answered, "No, your honor," and stepped down from the witness stand.

8 Indicted

Eight VVAW members eventually were indicted and brought to trial in August, 1973. At that trial, one of the same group of members about which Mr. Goodwin had testified the previous summer showed up as a government informant who was allowed to testify against his former companions.

The eight defendants at the trial were acquitted by the jury after three hours of deliberations. However, they later filed a civil suit against Mr. Goodwin and other federal investigators in the case, contending that their constitutional rights had been violated because of Mr. Goodwin's alleged false statement under oath.

The Justice Department urged U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson jr. to dismiss the case on the ground that Mr. Goodwin was cloaked with the absolute immunity doctrine available to federal prosecutors at all steps of their work.

Judge Robinson refused, saying that if Mr. Goodwin had committed perjury, it was outside his office duties and he therefore could be sued.

Immediate Appeal

The Justice Department then took an immediate appeal on that issue to the three-judge panel of the appellate court that issued Wednesday's ruling affirming Judge Robinson's position.

The court ruled that prosecutors are not immune from suit for "any and all measures they may undertake in the course of wide-ranging law enforcement investigations or general fact-finding expeditions."

Last week, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in a 9 to 0 opinion that federal government officials—particularly in the executive branch—are totally immune from suits for such alleged offenses as libel and slander. That opinion did not deal with prosecutorial immunity.

Wednesday's ruling could be appealed to all nine members of the appellate court here or directly to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Senate Defeats Bid to Maintain Gas Price Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—President Carter suffered an important but inconclusive defeat last night as the Senate refused, 52 to 46, to kill a proposal that would remove price controls from newly discovered natural gas.

The vote defeated a motion to table and thus kill a deregulation proposal to replace Mr. Carter's plan, which is to continue present price controls but at a higher level than now.

This does not settle the multi-billion-dollar question of gas price regulation. But it suggested that a majority of the Senate does favor some kind of deregulation. The result may be a filibuster by the President's supporters until they can regroup or find an acceptable compromise. It takes 60 votes to break a filibuster and force an issue to a vote.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the leading supporters of the President's plan, predicted that failure of his tabling motion means "we'll get a lot of amendments covering everything under the sun."

Sen. Jackson said that, ultimately, the natural gas issue will have to be settled in a House-Senate conference because the House approved Mr. Carter's plan by a margin of 27 votes.

Spain Socialists in Italy

MADRID, Sept. 23 (AP).—A four-man delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers party, headed by first secretary Felipe Gonzalez, today went to Italy for meetings with Italian Socialists.

France, Italy to Get Aid for Storm Damage

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The Common Market Commission said yesterday it would give three million units of account ($3.4 million) worth of aid to areas of France and Italy recently ravaged by bad weather.

It said four areas in southwest France would get $3 million to help pay for flood damage. The Italian region of Tuscany will get $1.4 million mainly to pay for replanting forest areas destroyed in a cyclone.

House Votes To Raise Retirement Age

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The House of Representatives today passed and sent to the Senate a bill to prohibit age-based mandatory retirement before age 70 in private business and eliminate forced retiremen tentirely under federal service. The vote was 359 to 4.

Under curren tfederal law, private employers can force workers to retire at age 65 and federal workers are subject to mandatory retirement at age 70. The private sector portion of the bill would go into effect 180 days after passage and the federal part immediately upon enactment.

The bill would not prohibit forced retirement for incompetence or failing health. The proposed law would not change 65 as the age at which most persons can begin collecting their maximum Social Security benefits.

New York to Get Chinese A-Bomb Fallout Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Radioactive debris from the Chinese nuclear test conducted in the atmosphere last Saturday is expected to begin passing over the New York mertopolitan area and other parts of the northeastern coast at midnight tonight. Its passage is expected to continue for about 24 hours, according to the Brookhaven National Laboratory here.

If it rains, some fallout may be deposited on the region. On the basis of experience with airborne radioactivity, however, specialists at the laboratory do not expect special precautions to be necessary. Furthermore, little or no rain is forecast.

The cloud of debris is traveling at 30,000 to 40,000 feet, according to federal monitors. After passing over Alaska, it swung southeast over California and thien over the Great Plains. In those areas, federal officials have reported no signs of unusual radioactivity reaching the ground.

The chinese explosion had a moderate yield, less than 20 kilotons, the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT. However, a laboratory spokesman said, it is such relatively small tests that produce the heaviest fallout.

Eight Nations To Change Time

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—French railroads have ordered all their trains to stop at the nearest station for one hour at 3 a.m. Sunday in order not to arrive at their destinations ahead of schedule.

The reason for the order is that French summer time ends then and clocks will be put back one hour.

Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece and Italy also will set their clocks back one hour this weekend.

Yugoslavs Reject Cousteau Study Bid

BELGRADE, Sept. 23 (AP).—Yugoslav authorities have turned down a request from Jacques Cousteau to explore the Yugoslav part of the Adriatic, it was learned yesterday.

He had sent his request through the French Embassy in Belgrade last August, but Yugoslavia rejected it, explaining that Yugoslav authorities do not wish to make arrangements with private persons. Mr. Cousteau, a retired French Navy officer, is chief of an international commission for scientific research in the Mediterranean.

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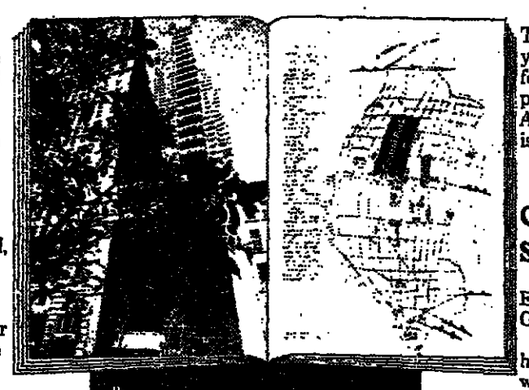
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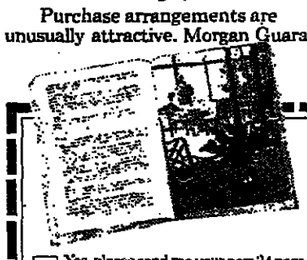
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Violence by Ultraleftists Feared

Thousands Gather in Bologna In a Challenge to Communists

BOLOGNA, Sept. 23 (AP).—Thousands of young people arrived in Bologna today for a weekend gathering of self-proclaimed extremists, which has turned into a challenge to Italy's Communist party and its claim to the leadership of the national left.

Cold, wet weather reduced the opening day turnout to far fewer than the 30,000 or 40,000 predicted by organizers. The only acts of violence occurred when a group of youths threw bottles at a passing ambulance and police stopped another group from wrecking a police telephone call boy. Police arrested five armed youths.

A number of downtown shops and restaurants stayed closed and shuttered all day in fear of violence.

The large numbers anticipated were seen as an indicator of the extent t which young people are challenging the Communist party's support of Italy's Christian Democratic government and its pledges of loyalty to Western-style democracy.

Italy's new ultraleftists call themselves "autonomous" to stress their independence from the party of Eurocommunist leader Enrico Berlinguer. Franco Berardi, an ultraleftist leader, has accused Mr. Berlinguer of turning Communist revolutionary aims into "parliamentary idiocy."

The Communist party has no Cabinet seats but it has been given a policy-making role by the Christian Democrats.

The extremists' gathering, labeled a "convention of repression," stemmed from Bologna's days of street violence last March when police fire killed a student, and extremists looted shops.

The violence in this city, which has been governed by the Communists for more than 30 years, led to controversy among various Marxist and leftist groups in the nation.

Dozens of students were jailed as a result of the disorders. The extremists charged Communist authorities with having spied on their activities and having served as police informers.

The controversy intensified when a group of French intellectuals, including Jean-Paul Sartre, issued a statement accusing Italian Communist leaders of being involved in a scheme to curb freedoms in Italy as part of a power pact with the ruling Christian Democrats.

Bologna's Communist Mayor Renato Zangheri asked extremists from Italy and abroad to come and see that this city is free and allows dissent to the left of his party. The invitation was taken seriously and the response has grown into a huge rally.

Many extremists were coming from abroad, especially from France and Germany.

Traveling From Abroad

Also coming were members of the so-called "P-38 groups," after the P-38 pistols which some extremists carry. Dozens of policemen, businessmen, reporters and party officials have been killed or wounded in the last two years by politically motivated P-38 gunmen.

Extremist representatives and city officials have spent days discussing organizational matters. The extremists are being allowed to use Bologna's two main squares, the sports arena and halls in the university and other public buildings for their debates.

Authorities said they granted part of the demands to show the liberal attitude of a democratic society. They also hope appeasement tactics will stave off major violence.



Associated Press.

ON THE BALL—It's all a question of proportion as far as West German sculptor Michael Schwarze is concerned, and this statue, on display in Duesseldorf, is bowling over at least a few viewers. Entitled "Boccie" (the Italian-French bowling game), the statue is made of polyester and is 2.8 meters high.

Britain Suspends Aid to Firm In Effort to Enforce Pay Curb

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The British government today suspended financial backing to a small Belfast company to make an example of it for challenging official pay guidelines.

The case of Mackies, which agreed to give its 4,000 workers a 22-per-cent pay rise, has become a test of the government's determination to prevent wages from exceeding a 10-per-cent limit.

The officially backed Export Credit Guarantee Department was told today not to underwrite Mackies' exports of textile machinery, including a £6-million (about $13.5 million) jute mill for Vietnam.

The government acted despite its effort to encourage exports. Mackies sells 90 per cent of its output abroad.

The company, like most employers in Northern Ireland, has a record of good industrial relations, and the government is struggling to prevent the unemployment rate from growing in the troubled province.

Angry Reaction

The decision to withhold government funds evoked angry reactions from members of both major parties in Parliament.

Doug Hoyle, a member of the ruling Labor party, said: "It is absolute madness to try to take action against a small company when it is well known that other, larger companies have got away with deals that exceed their limits..."

Mackies became the first real test of the government's determination to enforce its guidelines since the second yearlong phase of pay restraint ended last July. The trade unions, faced with their members' steadily falling living standards, refused to accept a third year of voluntary restraint.

Mackies was reported in Belfast to be seeking guarantees from Irish banks and private companies. If Mackies cannot find credit guarantees elsewhere, it could lose millions of pounds worth of orders and be forced to lay off workers. Meanwhile, at least, a dozen other firms in Northern Ireland face pay claims of up to 40 per cent.

Trouble a Possibility

With unemployment at 14 per cent in the province and millions of pounds of public funds being spent in an effort to save jobs in Ulster, the move could cause trouble for Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Challenges to the incomes policy have already come from some car workers, who may soon be joined by a million local authority manual workers.

While their unions are pledged to seek increases of up to 40 per cent, the local authorities decided yesterday to support the 10-per-cent guidelines.

Workers at the Ford Motor Co., firemen and merchant navy officers are all pressing for wage rises above the 10-per-cent ceiling, but Chrysler workers have agreed to stay within the guidelines.

Mintoff Goes to Bonn

VALLETTA, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff traveled to Bonn today to discuss Malta and Mediterranean affairs.

Officer Dies in Shootout

W. German Terrorist Suspect Is Captured by Dutch Police

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 23 (WP).—The capture last night of one of West Germany's most-wanted terrorist suspects in Utrecht, the Netherlands, after a gun battle with Dutch police has heightened tensions in both countries over the whereabouts and possible next target of West German extremists.

A Dutch officer was killed and another seriously wounded in a shootout with Knut Folkerts, 25, wanted in the murder of Bonn's chief prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, in April, and a woman accomplice.

The woman, identified as 28-year-old Brigitte Mohnhaupt, escaped after the shooting.

According to Dutch police, the pair had also been involved in a shooting incident in The Hague earlier in the week. At that time, they escaped with the help of two accomplices, raising concern in the Netherlands that a handful of extremists are still at large there.

Officials here said that they do not know whether the West German terrorists were trying to hide in the Netherlands or were planning to carry out terrorist acts there.

Links to Other Attacks

Although Mr. Folkert is wanted specifically in the Buback case, there are links between that attack and the subsequent murder in July of banker Juergen Ponto and the kidnapping of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer 18 days ago in which three security officers and Mr. Schleyer's driver were killed.

The attacks were all made by groups claiming to be associated with the "Red Army Faction," the name used by followers of the extreme leftist Baader-Meinhof gang.

Bonn government spokesman Klaus Boelling said today, however, that there was no specific evidence that Mr. Folkert had anything to do with the Schleyer kidnapping.

Mr. Boelling also said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called Dutch Premier Joop Den Uyl today to thank him for the Dutch police efforts and express sympathy for the dead policeman's family. Mr. Den Uyl, according to Mr. Boelling, told Mr. Schmidt of his country's solidarity with West Germany in the fight against terrorism.

Police Braced

West German police are braced to see if the Dutch events have any effect on breaking the Schleyer case. The Bonn government is still deadlocked in negotiations with the kidnappers who are demanding that 11 terrorists be released from West German jails and flown to the country of their choice in exchange for Mr. Schleyer's life.

West German authorities confirmed today that another contact had been made with the kidnappers yesterday through the Swiss lawyer, Denis Payot, who has been serving as an intermediary. It was the first report of new messages exchanged in almost a weke and renewed hopes that Mr. Schleyer was still alive. A news blackout is in effect, so no details were available.

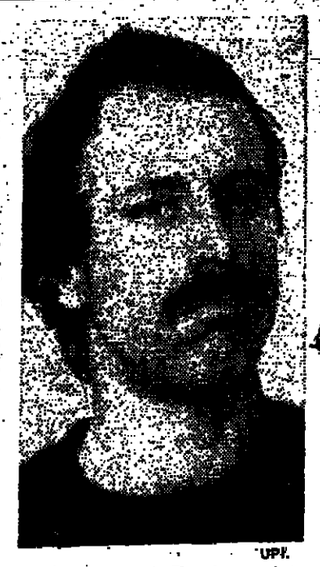
There is some mystery here concerning a trip to Bonn yesterday by a special emissary of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The visit by Michel Poniatowski to Mr. Schmidt was officially caled a personal pledge by the French government that it would do al lit could to help West Germany in the struggle against terrorism. It was also seen as a move by the French president to soothe West German bitterness over some commentaries in the French press supporting the terrorists and attacking the German reaction as reminiscent of Nazism.

The visit could also have been intended as a signal that the French police will try harder to find radical German lawyer Klaus Croissant, who fled to France in July and is wanted here on suspicion of masterminding some of the Red Army Faction operations.

Slides Kill 7 on Dominica

ROSEAU, Dominica, Sept. 23 (AP).—Seven persons were killed, 13 were injured and five homes were buried in landslides on this tiny eastern Caribbean island, police said yesterday. A constable said two days of heavy rain caused the slides.



UPI.

Knut Folkerts

Germany Girds for Trouble From Anti-Nuclear Protest

BONN, Sept. 23 (AP).—About 40,000 demonstrators are expected to converge tomorrow on a small town near the Dutch border for what authorities fear may be one of the Continent's largest protests against nuclear power.

Those scheduled to join the protest include some of the nearly 30,000 persons who clashed with police July 31 at a nuclear site near Faverges in southern France, where one person was killed and more than 100 injured.

The target of tomorrow's demonstration, organized by environmentalists and leftists, is West Germany's experimental fast breeder reactor at Kalkar, northwest of Duesseldorf.

Burkhard Hirsch, interior minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, has said that the demonstration might turn into "the battle of Kalkar" and has assembled 10,000 policemen to guard the site.

Shops, School Close

Merchants have announced plans to close tomorrow. Pupils were given the day off today to allow police to store security gear in the school.

The reactor site, which is off limits to the demonstrators, is surrounded by barbed wire, a concrete wall and a moat built at a total cost of 10 million marks ($4.35 million).

Despite pressure from opposition politicians and townspeople, Mr. Hirsch gave the demonstrators permission to hold their rally in the main town square, which can accommodate 8,000 to 10,000 persons.

However, some members of the protest group have insisted that they will go ahead with plans to hold the rally on a field adjoining the reactor site.

Some extremists have hinted that they may try to test the security and hold a rally at the plant site.

"We will not allow ourselves to be hindered from carrying out our demonstration where we had planned, on the farmer's field [next to the site]," said Joerg Rating, 22, a member of the demonstration planning committee.

Right to Demonstrate

The Communist Federation released a statement saying that it was "absolutely necessary" to win "the right to demonstrate on the construction site."

The Federal Association of Civic Action Groups, chief sponsors of the rally, said that anti-nuclear organizations from France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Scandinavian countries would send representatives to Kalkar.

"The entire lower Rhine area should be turned into a discussion forum," a spokesman for the consumer action group said.

Others planning to take part include the World Federation for Protection of Life, the Dutch Land Energy Committee and several Marxist splinter groups.

Public opposition to nuclear power has upset the German government's timetable for building 35 nuclear plants by the 1980s to generate a quarter of the country's electricity needs.

Since 1974, demonstrators have fought battles with police at nuclear sites at Brokdorf near Hamburg and Grohnde in Lower Saxony.

'Fiery Sphere' in Sky Puzzles Soviet Scientists, Observers

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—A strange ball of light moved through the sky over the northwest Soviet Union on Tuesday, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

It said in a Leningrad-dated report that the "bright fiery sphere," which traveled from south to north over the Leningrad region and the Karelian capital of Petrozavodsk, was of uncertain origin but was probably a meteorite.

Information from observers was still coming in and being analyzed, Tass said.

The agency reported earlier from Petrozavodsk, on the western shore of Lake Onega, close to the Finnish border, that witnesses said the object moved slowly, hovered, sent down beams of light and moved off again.

"At about 4 a.m. on Sept. 20 a huge star suddenly flared up in the dark sky, sending pulses of light to earth," Tass said.

"This star moved slowly toward Petrozavodsk then and hovered over the city in the form of a jellyfish sending down a multitude of fine beams of light.

"Some time later the glow ended," Tass said. "The 'jellyfish' became a bright semicircle and resumed its movement in the direction of Lake Onega." The agency said gray clouds then appeared with a "semicircular aperture bright red in the center" and lasted 10 to 12 minutes.

U.S. Study of Angina Finds Drugs as Effective as Surgery

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Coronary bypass operations help relieve the chest pains of angina, but patients who had such surgery did not live longer than a similar group who were treated with drugs instead of surgery, according to preliminary results of a cooperative study that is continuing at 13 Veterans Administration hospitals.

The VA study, published yesterday, is believed to be the largest of several long-term projects aimed at determining for which patients with angina and other forms of heart disease the coronary bypass operation is more effective than drug therapy, and when the surgery should be done.

For many patients, the bypass surgery has dramatically relieved the crushing chest, jaw and arm pains that characterize angina. The operation is aimed at increasing the blood supply through coronary arteries that have become blocked or narrowed by arteriosclerosis, the underlying cause of angina. Veins taken from the leg are sewn into one or more coronary arteries so that blood can flow through the implant vein and thus bypass the blocked artery.

Controversial Operation

Since surgeons began doing the operation about a decade ago, it has become as controversial as it has been popular. Surgical costs average $12,500. An estimated 70,000 such operations will be done in the United States this year at a total cost of $1 billion.

With the exception of angina patients who have a damaged left coronary artery, there have been no random studies showing that the operation improves survival for those with left coronary artery damage, a group that makes up about 10 per cent of angina patients.

600 Patients Studied

This group was excluded from the study reported yesterday in the New England Journal of Medicine. The study involved almost 600 patients with angina who were treated simultaneously at the 13 VA hospitals in a random trial designed to overcome criticisms raised in other studies.

To insure uniformity, the choice of whether a patient received surgery or drugs was made at one center. From January, 1972, to December, 1974, 596 patients entered the study: 310 received medical therapy and 286 surgery.

The patients are expected to be observed until 1984 so that test results and the longevity of each group can be compared over a 10-year period.

Yesterday's report concerned preliminary results after the first 36 months. At that point, 87 per cent of those treated with drugs and 88 per cent of those who had the bypass operation were alive. Of the 286 who had such surgery, 15 died within the first 30 days. The operative mortality of 5.6 per cent was about the same as at medical centers not involved in the study.

"A major result of this study is the recognition of the favorable mortality rate of a regularly followed and treated group of medical patients as compared to simultaneously followed surgical patients," said the VA medical team.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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General Manager		Titmus-Eurocon.	Paris	French nat.; exp. management; finance + accounting; German.	Dr. Gliss, Titmus Eurocon Kontaktlinsen KG, Goldbacherstr. 57, 8750 Aschaffenburg, Germany.	F.A.Z. 17-9-77

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UN

hône Called Key Culprits lution of Mediterranean

ept. 23 (AP).—The in France and the Italy are the two of land-based pol- Mediterranean, pol- from the area said

ch the UN Environ- n on how to clean nean coastal waters.

the experts examined data of about 70 tributary rivers.

Sources of the closed meeting said that the experts found that some of the rivers carried very clean water while others, particularly the Rhône and the Po, were heavily polluted by agricultural and industrial waste and municipal sewage.

Other Rivers Cited

Other large rivers, like the Ebro in Spain, the Tiber in Italy and the Nile, were also contributing significantly to the Mediterranean pollution, the experts found.

The 40 scientists, engineers and managers from nearly all the Mediterranean countries were studying how pollution is carried downstream from sources as far as several hundred miles from the sea.

Their still unpublished report will be presented to a conference of Mediterranean government experts in Venice next month. That conference will try to work out a treaty to control land-based sources of Mediterranean pollution.

"Obviously, it will not be enough for the Mediterranean governments to limit their pollution control effort to a narrow coastal strip," Yugoslav marine scientist Dr. Stjepan Keckes said in a preliminary report on the experts' meeting.

Regime ses 104 cal Foes

- PRINCE, Haiti, PI). — President-for- ude Duvalier yester- up his release of all oners in his black with a celebration he 20th anniversary rule.

Duvalier was re- have authorized a se from the Treasury to transport thou- sants to the capital in front of the na- e. Throughout the ilar gatherings took speeches, free drink

ure to celebrate the of his late father, 'apa Doc) Duvalier of Haiti 20 years uvalier ordered the nesday of 104 men itional penitentiary.

nment said the 104, om had been in jail ign of Mr. Duvalier's the last Haitians in olitical reasons.

ie prison gates, there greetings for the in- friends and relatives. e joy was short-lived e prisoners who were dangerous to remain dry and will be ex- ably to France. The said they were guerrilla warfare in he Soviet Union.

alier succeeded his he age of 19 in 1971 ppointment as lifetime as rubber-stamped by ure.

Young, U.S. ambas- e UN, told President ring a visit here last stop "imprisoning the freedom." Mr. Young that he found Mr. be receptive to the to improve human

Thieves Sought

Sept. 23 (Reuters).— an police have launch- tionwide search for o broke into the Dres- museum on Tuesday ay with jewelry worth llion marks, newspaper d.

Drive Launched To Stop Whaling In North Atlantic

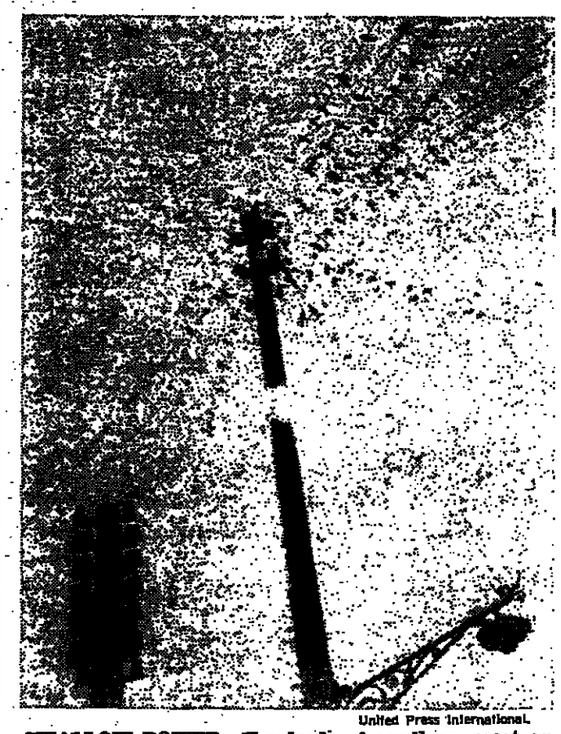
LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).— British conservationists launched a campaign yesterday to stop Norwegians and Icelanders from hunting whales in the North Atlantic.

Greenpeace Ltd., part of the Canada-based Greenpeace Foundation, began raising money to buy a trawler which will be converted into a radar-equipped tracking vessel to shadow whaling ships.

Like the boats that Greenpeace has sent into the north Pacific for the last three summers to harass Soviet and Japanese whal fleets, the British boat will try to stop Norway and Iceland, the only two whaling fleets in thhe North Atlantic, from killing any more fin or sperm whales.

"We're throwing down the gauntlet to Iceland and the Norwegians who have been taking 4,500 to 5,000 whales every year—a third of the world catch," said Charles Hutchison, co-director of Greenpeace and an ecology student at Edinburgh University.

He added that Greenpeace volunteers plan to sail into the North Atlantic in May and when they see a whaling boat closing in for the kill members will launch small dinghies and sail into the line of fire of harpoon guns.



United Press International.

SWALLOW POWER—Hundreds of swallows roost on power lines near Haldenstein, Switzerland, as they prepare to head south away from winter.

U.S. Protests Geneva Forum Prevents Response to Indians

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The United States protested today that it was not allowed to reply to "unfounded charges" of genocide and racism during an international forum on the Indian populations of the Americas.

William Vanden Heuvel, U.S. Ambassador to the European office of the United Nations, expressed his "profound disappointment," that U.S. officials were denied the right to address the conference during its final plenary session.

The ambassador said in a letter to the conference secretariat that two U.S. human rights experts had asked permission "to provide a factual response to the many unfounded charges that have been reported during the week."

But their request was rejected, he said, although governments had been invited to take part in the debate.

During the four-day conference, which ended today, North American Indians accused the United States of "genocide" by sterilizing Indian women, using children as guinea pigs and mistreating Indian prisoners.

They also said that tremendous natural resources were being exploited on their land, producing "billions of dollars" while Indians remain poor.

The U.S. draft paper which was to be read at the conference said that while it shares "the concern of native people over the question of sterilization of Indian women, the United States categorically rejects the charges of genocide."

The conference, attended by 100 North and Latin American Indians, was sponsored by 80 nongovernmental organizations such as the International Commission of Jurists and the World Council of Churches.

Participants adopted a final resolution recognising the right of all Indians to "the return and control of sufficient and suitable land to enable them to live an economically viable existence in accordance with their customs and traditions."

The Indian human rights issue will be raised by nongovernmental and UN human rights committees.

Cypriot Parliament Re-Elects Speaker

NICOSIA, Sept. 23 (AP).—Alecos Michaelides was re-elected yesterday as speaker of the Greek-Cypriot parliament by a vote of 24 to 7 of house members.

Mr. Michaelides, 44, was first elected speaker last month, when incumbent Spiros Kyprianou automatically moved up to the presidency after the death of Archbishop Makarios.

Ostracism Cited

7 Soviet Ex-Convicts Seek U.S. Emigration

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (NYT).—During a 10-year stretch in a Soviet labor camp, Vyacheslav Repnikov taught himself to read the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam in the original Persian. To his knowledge of English, French and Spanish, he also added Hindi and Arabic. Now, Mr. Repnikov works as a stoker in a heating plant in Strunino, a town about 90 miles east of Moscow.

Although he left prison eight years ago, he said that the estrangement remained. Now he and six other former prisoners who served time for politically related offenses have appealed to President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to let them move to the United States.

"Several years have already passed since our release and we have not managed to find a place for ourselves in Soviet life," the seven wrote in their letter to Mr. Brezhnev. "We are painfully aware of a tragic discord with life around us. But unable to repudiate our way of thinking and our notions of the meaning of life, which differ from those prevailing in Soviet society, we see no alternative for ourselves but to leave the U.S.S.R."

The seven, who asked to leave with their families, seem to have little in common beyond their dissent and the prison terms they served. Three, including Mr. Repnikov, are ethnic Russians. Three are Lithuanians and one is a Jew. What they share, he said, is a feeling of being "internal emigrés in our own country."

The constraints on former convicts in the Soviet Union, particularly on those punished for politically motivated crimes, range beyond the restrictions in Western countries. After their release, most are subjected to a period of surveillance and must report their movements to the police. Some, like Mr. Repnikov, are forbidden to return to their old homes in large cities. Their prison record is noted in their identity documents and, however well educated, they are often able to find only menial work.

"We are not different because we were in the camps, we were in the camps because we were different," Mr. Repnikov, 42, said. He feels more at ease with Romas Giedra, a prison friend in Palanga, Lithuania, than with his co-workers who "talk only about clothes, food and drinking."

Mr. Repnikov asserted that those asking to leave had not resumed their political activities as some other jailed dissidents did. "We are no longer trying to change the system," he said. "We have given up trying to have influence on it."

The seven former prisoners came from different backgrounds. As a teen-ager, Mr. Repnikov was put into a Leningrad mental hospital for two years after he tried to organize students into a political party. In 1959, he was given a 10-year prison sentence for anti-Soviet activity and on charges of having had contacts with the CIA.

His friend Ivan Ovchinnikov, 48, defected to the West while serving in the army, was persuaded to return and spent seven years in prison for treason. He was later sentenced to three more years for not denouncing a friend who was trying to flee to Finland. Viktor Semyonov, 38, also tried to defect as a soldier and spent 10 years in a labor camp.

Mr. Giedra, 33, spent five years in jail for planning to hijack a plane to the West. Birute Pasilene, 48, was jailed for three years after World War II for her involvement in the Lithuanian nationalist underground. Aleksas Pasilis, 27, spent four years in prison for anti-Soviet propaganda. Yuri Grimm, 42, served two years on the same charge.

Mr. Repnikov said that they were asking to go to the United States because "it represents everything we would like our country to be." In their letter to President Carter, the seven wrote that "the human ideals of freedom and self-expression of personality on which your country was founded and its multi-ethnic character make your country attractive for us."

Indochinese Refugees Arrive in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP).—The first group of an expected 15,000 Indochinese refugees has arrived here after a flight from Bangkok.

Many of the 113 refugees—most of them Vietnamese—were transferred to other flights leaving for states that eventually will be their new homes.

10 Quakes Shake Macedonian Area

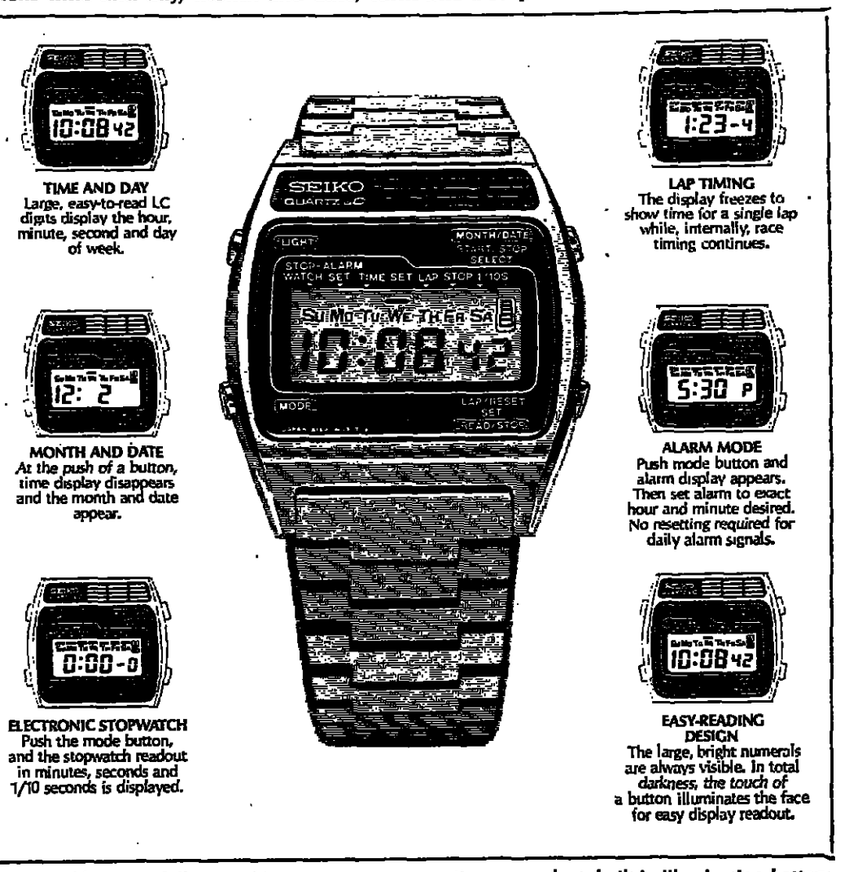
SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 23 (AP).—A series of 10 earthquakes shook the area southwest of this Macedonian capital early today. The seismological institute said the epicenter was in Albania.

The first quake occurred at 3:53 a.m. It registered 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale, the institute said.

In Debar, the Yugoslav town closest to the epicenter, the quakes opened cracks on buildings and knocked tiles off roofs.

The tremors caused some panic and residents of some areas ran into the streets, but there were no reports of casualties.

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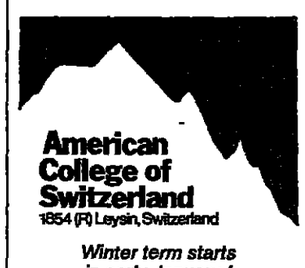
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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, September 24-25, 1977 *

Controlling U.S. Nuclear Exports

It seems about a million years ago that candidate Jimmy Carter was taking a forthright, "way-out" stand on nuclear-nonproliferation issues. And it seems almost as long since his early days in office, when Mr. Carter's representatives appeared determined to fulfill his commitment by any means short of nuclear war. His appointees settled down and got wise. So wise, in fact, that it began to look as if there were nothing the Carter administration could not be induced to tolerate where the proliferation-connected "needs" of other nations were concerned.

It now seems as if some balance is being restored. Carter administration prodding has resulted in progress toward an agreement among nuclear supplier nations to tighten up the controls on their exports. And, perhaps more important as a sign of its renewed concern, the administration has come off a very short-sighted position it was taking on legislation establishing standards for our own nuclear exports that is now before the House.

Until very recently the spokesmen for the administration were trying to keep this legislation tied up in the House Rules Committee. One of the provisions of the bill they had decided to oppose was that which made the likelihood of "timely warning" of any diverting of nuclear materials to bomb-making purposes a standard against which nuclear exports would have to be judged. In other words, the bill's principal author, Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., and its co-sponsors had built into the legislation the thoroughly sensible position that the much-talked-about "safeguarding" of nuclear materials from misuse must rest on the ability of the international community to discover—in time to do something about it—that, let us say, fuel was being diverted for use in explosives. Administration representatives who were disposed to regard this as a terrible burden on those friends and allies who intend to go down the plutonium-reprocessing road (a procedure that in its preferred forms does not permit very "timely warning") tried to get the provision removed. Finally and fortunately the White House intervened and approved the addition of language that effectively restored the "timely warning" provision.

This episode offers a good illustration of why the Bingham legislation itself and its counterpart now being worked out in the Senate deserve to be passed. The proposed statute will provide a much-needed set of congressionally approved standards and sanctions and goals concerning U.S. exports of nuclear technology and materials abroad. And that should make the good sense of any nuclear-export program the United States follows much less dependent on and vulnerable to the whims and fashions of the moment, or the ability of its diplomats to keep their perspective and resist fierce pressure from allies and client states, or the fact that one agency bureaucrat may have outwitted another in a policy war.

All these things, by the way, in addition to intense heat from the nuclear industry, were in fact what did combine to weaken the administration's antiproliferation position in recent months. And bureaucratic and industry pressures also played a role in the dramatic rejection in the House on Tuesday of Mr. Carter's plea to defer work on the Clinch River breeder reactor. Within this administration, especially among many people from the old AEC and ERDA, there has long been something less than 100-percent support—to put it mildly—for Mr. Carter's own desire to put the brakes on the drive toward a plutonium economy.

Mr. Carter wants to explore alternatives to going in that direction at all and, if these do not materialize, at the very least to relate the development of plutonium-based energy production to some kind of international discipline to control this dangerous bomb-related substance.

The White House intervention that helped restore some good provisions to the export-control bill in the House may be a sign that Mr. Carter is now alert to the rapidity with which a position can be disfigured when a president fails to insist that he means what he says. We hope this is the case. Never mind that the initial Carter moves on nuclear nonproliferation were pretty rough and tumble or that there was merit to some aspects of the more restrained and reasonable approach that was subsequently taken toward certain U.S. allies. The point is that on the big, broad, central questions of nuclear nonproliferation, the President was right the first time.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vorster Rallies the Faithful

Evidently protest is so popular in South Africa these days that Prime Minister Vorster wants his white supporters to do some protesting too. The target will be outsiders—the Carter administration in particular—who have lately been increasingly outspoken in their criticism of his government's racial policies. The vehicle for protest will be a snap election among South Africa's whites—the only group that has the vote—on Nov. 30, a year and a half before it would have been required. Mr. Vorster wants the electorate "to say whether they agree with my standpoint and that of my ministers that no other country has the right to interfere in our affairs or prescribe to us."

* * *

Underlying this effort to rally the faithful—more and more of whom have lately expressed their dismay at some of the government's policies—is a plan for more fundamental change. The new Parliament's major task will be to approve a new constitution that would create two new assemblies, supplementing the present Parliament that represents 4.3 million whites. One assembly would represent the 2.4 million persons of mixed race ("coloreds" in South African parlance), the other the 750,000 Indians (or "Asians"). Each would supposedly legislate for its own community. The majority in each would appoint members—six whites, three "coloreds," two Asians—to a council that would, in turn, elect a strong president with sweeping executive powers.

The transparent purpose of this exercise would be to assure that political power will remain in the hands of the ruling National party, while co-opting the minority "coloreds" and Asians and keeping them from common action with the country's black majority of 18.6 million.

Blacks would be allowed to participate only in the politics of the nominally independent "tribal homelands," where some 3.6 million of them live. The 10 million "urban blacks" outside the homelands would have no role in the central government and would remain subject to severe restrictions over every aspect of their lives.

This effort is unlikely to buy the National party any respite from foreign criticism. U.S. leaders—notably Vice-President Mondale and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young—have asserted that South Africa should aim toward a system of "one man, one vote," a formula which Mr. Vorster finds particularly offensive.

The Americans fully understand that "one man, one vote" could not be attained overnight; in a society as complex as that of South Africa, progress toward such a goal must be deliberate, and the goal itself might long have to be tempered with constitutional provisions to protect minority rights. South Africans truly willing to admit blacks to political society might devise different arrangements, but in any event, blacks need to be represented fully in the councils that design the nation's evolving system.

Until South Africa's suppressed blacks are granted basic political rights and liberties, outsiders are certainly justified in pressing for a system that conforms to democratic concepts. Judged against such standards, the new charter seems sadly wanting. That conclusion has already been reached by leaders of South Africa's "colored" and Asian communities, and by some members of white opposition parties as well. Mr. Vorster's decision to proceed despite this dissent seems a stubborn and futile gesture. It is unlikely to gain him respite from the harsh winds blowing both within South Africa and from abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Shuffling Off Responsibility

West German leftist intellectuals are currently protesting their innocence of having stoked the fires of terrorism, and in doing so are creating a new legend, according to which the terrorists have no connection with the left. But is there not a direct link between the ideological defense of "revolutionary violence," the organized and deliberately provocative riots of 1967-1968 and the murders of 1977? Are Baader and the like not the direct descendants of the "extra-parliamentary opposition"? What people like Marcuse, Dutschke and Der Spiegel magazine are now trying to cover up is that "revolutionary-socialist" action can lead directly to fascism and that there is such a thing as a leftist fascist mentality. These are facts that cannot be effaced by any number of strident denials.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 24, 1902

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt's Western tour has been brought to a sudden termination, and he is now lying in St. Vincent's Hospital at Indianapolis, having this afternoon undergone an operation for an abcess which had formed on his left leg between the knee and ankle as a result of a bruise which he received in a trolley accident earlier this month in Pittsfield, Mass. He is resting comfortably and is cheerful.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1927

CHICAGO—Gene Tunney unanimously defeated Jack Dempsey in last night's heavyweight championship fight in a 10-round decision. Tunney, aside from an instant in the seventh round, completely outboxed, outpunched and outfought Dempsey and was awarded at least six rounds on all cards. He was knocked down in the seventh (first time in career) and got up at eight. Jack, however, did not go to a neutral corner and Tunney gained some "precious" seconds.



'Some of Those CIA Gadgets Were Pretty Funny, Weren't They?'

The Baggage of the Past

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A principle of the Lance affair is how much the country remains burdened by the baggage of the past. Memory drives many of us, especially in the press and the Congress, to see Watergates and Vietnams everywhere.

Showy efforts to take distances from past administrations buy the present administration far more trouble than it needs. The unintended consequence is a multifold assault on that not-little thing, the U.S. presidency.

Despite all the talk of Caesarism, the presidency is not an imperial office. Measured by what is expected, on the contrary, it is a weak office.

Aspirations

The president is at the focus of the hopes and aspirations of the U.S. people. His office bears responsibility for national prosperity and well-being. It is supposed to shape consumer demand and influence business investment. It is mixed up with housing, health, education, transport, and even race relations. It affects the way people eat, live, and go to school.

The president is also charged with responsibility to maintain the security and strength of this country and its allies abroad. That turns out to mean things like reconciling the views of soldiers and scientists, getting Israelis to be nice to Arabs, forging better relations between Turks and Greeks, and figuring out safe ways to live with totalitarian regimes committed to promote the coming-apart of the United States. Indirectly, at least, the president holds in his hand the lives of all Americans.

But the power to meet these responsibilities effectively is fragmented and restrained by both the Constitution and national custom. The free enterprise system, not to mention the absolute right of Congress in matters of taxes and the large powers of the Federal Reserve in matters of money supply, gives the president less authority over the domestic economy than any other head of government among the developed countries.

What once looked like plenary powers in foreign policy are now much hedged by the congressional right to appropriate, the Senate's duty to ratify treaties, and the instinct of all Americans, and especially the Congress, to "oversee" foreign operations. The more so as foreign governments have easy access to U.S. opinion and U.S. interest.

The federal bureaucracy finally is colonized by powerful domestic interests and the Congress. So the president cannot even give orders to the instruments of his office. He has to beg for help, or line up interests, or appeal to the country at large. He is, as Clark Clifford, the lawyer for Bert Lance who has served so many presidents, once observed, "the great persuader."

Every president, in these conditions, must develop extra sources of strength. There are good grounds for trying to build trust and rapport with the country at large, legitimate reasons for manipulating symbols and polishing images, big incentives to find congenial persons with whom to work.

These conditions of the presidential system have not been much favored by the corrosive spirit of doubt and skepticism built by the events of the past decade. Many of us in the press—and me not least—have been too caustic and cynical in judging the motives of the president and his men. In recent times especially, there has been an overenthusiastic disposition to cry "siege mentality," "cover-up," "cronyism," "dirty tricks," and "business as usual."

In the Congress, Vietnam and Watergate have shattered the mystique of the responsible leader who supported the president without fanfare or personal advantage. Now the laurels go to those who can stand up to the executive, show how the president and his men have been cheating on the Constitution, and over-involving the country in dubious commitments.

For their part, this President and his men have exaggerated the claims to be different. They have proclaimed moral standards the Archangel Gabriel could not meet. They have fenced out experienced men at great peril precisely because they were experienced. They have acted as though the most difficult and complicated transactions could be handled by goodness and the fear of God. They have believed in instinct too much, and they have been unbuttoned, and even lax, in addressing themselves to serious matters.

The interplay of these tendencies built the Lance affair way out of proportion. The lesson is that all of us must begin a critical rethinking of the recent past. What has happened since 1963 is not the rule in this country. Except given the most compelling evidence to the contrary, the common interest lies in strengthening the president, which means taking events on their own merits, not on the points of old bayonets.

In Praise of the UN

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The representatives of the nations are gathered here for their annual review of world political, economic and military problems and to put it mildly, they don't like what they see.

The UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, normally a prudently optimistic man, has come back from a tour of the major problem areas with very little progress to report. In an interview, he made the following points:

● In general, the nations are preoccupied with their own internal problems and have little to say about establishing an effective new international order.

● Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has been able in the last year to establish a climate of positive cooperation. Leonid Brezhnev told him in Moscow that he was "confused" by the policies of the Carter administration. One day, he said, Jimmy Carter seemed to be concentrating on the development of new weapons, and the next he seemed to be advocating mutual restraint, arms control and the reduction of tensions. What, Brezhnev asked Waldheim, was he supposed to believe?

● In China, Waldheim was told that the new post-Mao Tse-tung regime had not changed its policy of vigilant suspicion toward the Soviet Union, that it wanted better relations with the United States, but would never accept the concept of a "separate" Taiwan, which sooner or later would have to be brought under the control of Peking.

● The chances for reconciliation and peace in the Middle East seemed less hopeful now than a year ago, and the new Israeli compromise proposals had little chance of acceptance by the Arab states or a majority of the UN.

● Finally, the potential for regional conflicts in Africa remained highly dangerous, and about the only amiable thought Waldheim had in this regard was that the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, had succeeded in modifying the anti-U.S. sentiment of black Africa.

Not New

None of this, of course, is new. Waldheim didn't think there was any imminent danger of a world crisis, but the "uncertainty" of relations between Washington and Moscow, and the stalemate in the Middle East, he felt, marked the "beginning of a tense situation" which could lead to great danger in the coming year.

It was Waldheim's hope that the gathering of representatives of about 140 nations here for the General Assembly might lead to some serious bilateral talks in private on the most critical issues, and these have already started.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been talking to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, about breaking the stalemate on the strategic arms talks and Gromyko will see Carter again on this subject when Carter comes here to the UN on Oct. 4-5. This is the critical issue that Waldheim believes must be resolved if the present mood of doubt and confusion is to be dispelled.

Dayan's Views

Meanwhile, the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Dayan, has come here with some new ideas about how the Geneva conference on the Middle East can be convened with a voice, though no independent delegation, for the Palestinians. And he is talking, in a way that no Israeli official since Ben Gurion has talked, about a U.S. "guarantee" of Israeli borders in a general settlement. And of U.S. and even Soviet "observers" in a UN "presence" to police any final peace agreement.

Dayan has no illusions that these tentative suggestions will be acceptable to the UN or even to Washington—though he has talked vaguely about the possibility of a U.S. naval base for the Sixth Fleet at the Israeli port of Haifa on the Mediterranean to encourage the concept of a more tangible U.S.-Israeli alliance—but at least he is using the UN General Assembly to float some new ideas.

Apparently, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ismail Fahmy, is doing the same in a different way. He has also come to the United States for the General Assembly meeting, and like Dayan, has been seeing Secretary Vance and talking to the press, and showing some flexibility.

"I'm telling you frankly," he said in Washington, "that there's nothing we can do more than we're ready to do . . . What's new in the situation is that the Arab countries are ready for the first time to accept Israel as a Middle East country to live in peace in this area with 'secure borders and these borders must be the international borders from 1967.'"

Ambiguous

Obviously all this is ambiguous, and maybe even deceptive, but it suggests at least a willingness to talk and change the question, and maybe this is the best argument for having the UN organization in New York.

For old national enemies, gathered together for the annual UN General Assembly, can get lost in the vast turmoil of New York City. They can talk, directly or indirectly, with one another without anybody knowing it, and try to untangle the public policies of their respective nations.

Nobody has ever given the UN fair respect for this service. By itself it can't solve problems, but it gives them an excuse to get together and talk out their dilemmas on the side.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Chris Matthews From Rome:

Where Lance represented a thorn in Carter's side, Lattanzio in the Italian Cabinet was proving as comfortable to Andreotti as a stiletto in the back.

ROME—President Carter could have saved himself a lot of time, of trouble, and of that even more precious commodity, political clout, by looking to Italy for a solution to the Lance affair. Had he done so, Bert Lance, instead of being unemployed, would now probably be running the U.S. Treasury and State Departments combined.

The practice of rewarding public officials caught in awkward positions, of rewarding them with two jobs to their former one, may at first sight seem exotic. But that's how Premier Giulio Andreotti averted this season's first major political crisis.

Where Lance represented a considerable thorn in the side of Jimmy Carter, the continued presence of Vito Lattanzio as defense minister in the Italian Cabinet was proving as comfortable to Andreotti as a stiletto between his shoulder blades. The five parties supporting his government were loudly baying for Lattanzio's blood, while his own Christian Democrats were equally adamant that there must be no bloodletting. It was a classic confrontation situation, with no one able to back down because of the tremendous loss of face involved, and no apparent possibility of a compromise. It was common enough in the past, but these days, if there is one thing everyone agrees on, it is that Italy is ungovernable unless the six major parties, meaning the Christian Democrats and the Communists, all agree on what should or should not be done.

Under Pressure

Here the Communists, under pressure from their left to stand up to the Christian Democrats once in a while, insisted on Lattanzio's resignation. The Christian Democrats, facing the same pressure from their right not to yield an inch to the Communists, insisted he stay in his job. Which left Andreotti impaled on the horns of a very uncomfortable dilemma, all the more uncomfortable since either side had power to bring him and his government down faster than the blade of a guillotine obeys the law of gravity.

A lesser man might have had a quiet nervous breakdown. Andreotti announced a government reshuffle. There was only one change: Lattanzio switched jobs with Transport Minister A Ruffini and, as a bonus, awarded the merchant m portfolio on a temporary

What had Lattanzio don deserve such honors? His fault, it must be admitted, sisted in being in the wrong at the wrong time, that i being defense minister when war criminal Herbert Ka decided last July to cut sh life sentence he was servin the massacre of 335 partisan return home to Soltau, Germany.

Now, whatever the mech of the escape, whether Ka was lowered down a wall mountaineering harness, as i rently accepted, or was spi out of captivity through traditional means such as p the right people to look the w way, is really beside the I It makes no difference sinc some 15 months prior to his e successive Italian governm had done just about every in their power to get him o the country, short that i providing him with a first air ticket.

Following insistant pres from Bonn, Kappler's life tence was suspended by Fo Minister Arnaldo Forlani March of last year on hu itarian grounds. Kappler, i said, suffered from ter cancer and had only a weeks to live. But, as it transpired, no direct tests ever performed on him months later, he found in self sufficient physical reso to make the Scarlet Pimp pace with envy. Freed by a tary tribunal in November, the decision was reversed by appeals court a month later lowing vociferous protests partisan and Jewish groups. pler remained in his hospital certainly not free, but not ex a prisoner either.

Kappler and Lattanzio: It's same mental process at work, it political lateral think Caught between powerful flicting forces, the rule seem say, sidestep adroitly, even at risk of making yourself slightly ridiculous. In Kapp case, with the West Germans large segments of domestic fon tugging different ways, it, say, not exactly impossible the villain to escape if he a mind to. In Lattanzio's, w one side says "in" and the o "out," kick the guy upstairs. just needs fast footwork.

Moralists will huff and p but there's nothing much t can do to bring the house d When you have the art of c promise that far refined, how you go wrong?

The Moral

Which brings us to the m of the Kappler story, and of sequel in the Lattanzio aff None of this may be preci admirable if you expect Italy behave by the sort of codes t govern political life in north Europe and North America: Th nations with rules that dem a minister caught with his h in the till immediately and de ously resign; that the guy front carries the can. The k of code that calls on politici and officials to live by ethics t even St. Francis of Assisi mi feel smug about. Is that not, the end, greater hypocrisy th the Italian way?

Morals apart, the Italian, or you like, the southern way compromise ad absurdum l evident drawbacks, but, in t final analysis, makes for grea elasticity both as regards the co duct of government, and the re tionship between the governme and those governed. It's not "either/or," as it tends to be not of Turin, but "either and o And this recognition that life immensely more polychrome th black and white is what mak Italy a good place to live in ar incidentally, a country whe doomsday may come considera later than in those societies th abide by much more rigid cod

The only real mystery in t Kappler case, it seems to me, what possessed him to flee West Germany when he migh much more pleasantly, have liv out the rest of his life here.

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is Biennale Shows rprising Diversity

By Michael Gibson

pt. 23 (IHT).—The de Paris, which ie Musée d'Art Mo- ie du Président Wil- 1), last week is an venture devoted to 35.

lause distinguishes it her big encyclopedic , like "Documenta," , because here we the bud—in other y, art before it get- ment.

consequently little asserted collectively articipants. The or- ve devoted space— "video art" and are be visitor with a his- ew of this relatively ue. A special section Latin America and f that continent are shown apart from the Biennale.

r participation is ne and four young lectives have publish- n catalogue, with a Gabriel Garcia Mar- o make it clear that like being invited by n (who happens to put in charge of the ican section) in view ical situation in that

e Movements

poken of "art in the s nonetheless obliged hat artists tend to be movement.

ntage of the current is respect is that all ng, it would seem, down, the public is ready to receive communication from practically any medium. This means that the notion of "movement" appears dated—up to a point.

Looking at some of the works that hold one's attention at the present Biennale, one is surprised at the diversity of it all. Take Canole. He makes excellent color photos of games—by no means humorless games—he plays with nature. The result is something quite fresh, and if he uses peeled bananas in a wooded setting, they strike the viewer as a new botanical or animal species, both amusing and poetic.

Swedish participant Anders Aberg has created a sort of mini-Tivoli of revolutionary lyricism, with pieces devoted to a Swedish slum, Charlie Chaplin and various other subjects. This is a sort of new shape of folk art that dares to break out of the folk-art stereotypes of form and utility. It is also rather perishable and in the present case, that is just as well; its plain vitality is in the present, not at all 100 years from now.

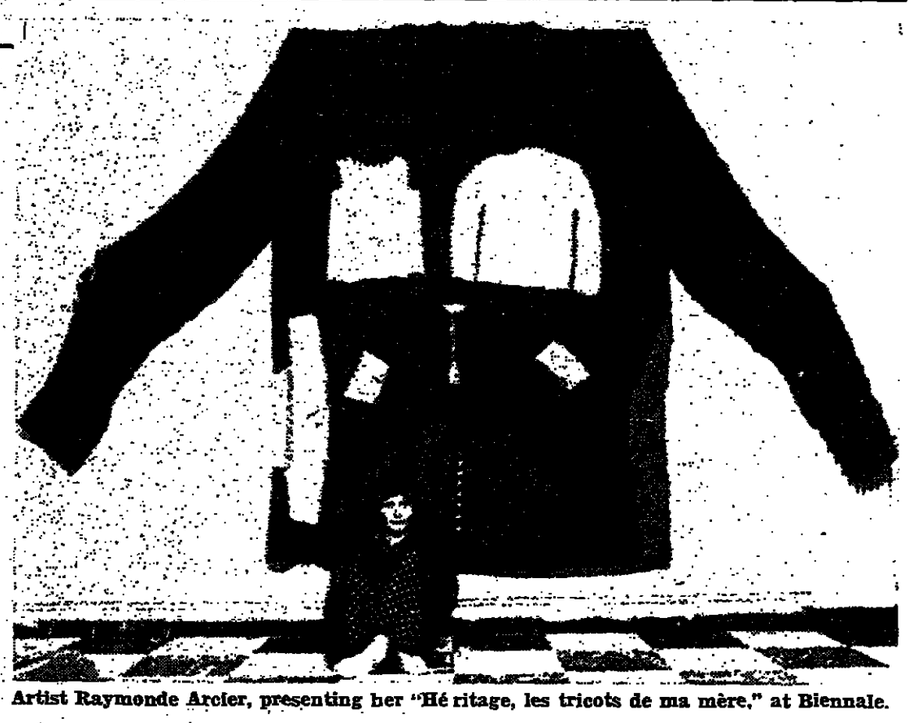
Top Draftsman

Eileen Lawrence's work is marked by the delicacy of her draftsmanship and her ability to use elements of precious refinement without their getting out of hand.

Her long, screenlike works show alignments of feathers, eggs and twigs (all drawn) in a collage setting of sumptuous, handmade paper.

Filippo Avalle brings complexity and its delights with a large work of plexiglass, glass, mirrors and drawings. Portions of the glass cover are frosted so that one glimpses the inside through the clear parts and the slanted mirrors that are set behind them.

There is also much that is more predictable. Many of the participants dwell on the intolerable realities of the world—violence (private and political), repression, the conquering desert of anonymity, etc.—which they feel make a mockery of any attempt at artistic creativity. Some, like the French Groupe Untel, bring wit to the treatment of this sort of subject by using packaging under plastic and the supermarket technique of presentation to stress the impersonality of urban life in Paris and its suburbs.



Artist Raymonde Arcier, presenting her "Hé ritage, les tricots de ma mère," at Biennale.

There is a fair amount of painting, much of it rather arid and some of it vacuously raucous. Dominique Thiolat appears to be emerging as a talent, and Andrez Salamun's dye-stain tachism is pleasing to look at.

There is much painting in the Latin American section—a good deal of it baroque and tormented. Jorge Alvaro's circus figures are baroque, but they also have a certain warmth and serenity to them.

Among the most outstanding and convincing contributions are Robert Helms's fetish boxes, which are the work of a master craftsman as well as of an artist of scope.

From the above enumeration it will have become apparent that the present crop of Biennale artists is distinguished by the variety of approaches and techniques. It is also satisfying to observe that morbidity and its attendant nihilism are on the decline. Perhaps, one would like to think, we are emerging from the freeze that has made much recent work so sterile. That is only the hope of a hope, however, like that expressed by a German couple, Renate and Hilmer Lintow, who sent in a collection of magazine photos which, as they say, beneath the stereotype, represent the desirable and attainable hopes of mankind.

Official Soviet Exhibition Edges Closer to 20th Century

Kevin Klose

, Sept. 23 (WP).—It a big exhibit and it seen by hordes of art in its own way, a w by the Museum of rt here provides a a fascinating, elusive bject: Soviet official- erly approach to the rt of its own dazzling —and suppressed—20th-century painters. The small exhibit, less than 100 works, also shows what those painters themselves were preoccupied with in the early years of this century, when violent revolution was about to transform the world they knew.

The show is called "Russian Art on the Brink of the 19th and 20th Centuries," giving no hint that inside one can find works by Alexander Volkov, Natalia Goncharova, Pavel Filonov, and other seldom seen painters of expressionism, abstract expressionism, cubism and later pioneering trends in modern art.

The official commentary for the show declares that the period 1880–1910 "was the most interesting and complicated period of Russian art . . . New forms appeared in art, new values needing a new artistic language." The text says that many artists of the time "turned to Oriental art motifs, which appeared in the work of many artists then."

In an effort to expound this theme, the show's curators have displayed paintings and objets d'art from ancient Central Asian artisans adjacent to the modern works. The effect is interesting, but most of the people present on a rainy day recently seemed to be drinking in the modernists.

Serene Composition

"This is what I came for," said one young woman, staring intently at a Lentulov canvas entitled "Kislovodsk," a serene composition of impressionistic planes of quiet color, suggesting the Russian resort town on a summer day.

But another viewer winked at a Westerner slyly. "I wonder what we have in the basement? I guess it's a better collection down there."

For an officialdom that prefers the heroic optimism of socialist realism, the appearance of a painting such as Volkov's "Caravan in the Desert" seems slightly out of place. This large oil and tempera on canvas shows somber reds, tans and black hues worked out in brooding triangles and circles. It was painted in 1922, well out of the period of the exhibit, and is far from realistic. One person remarked that the exhibit title was simply a means to get some nonconformist works on the walls.

Other paintings by these modernists range from grim-faced figures by Filonov to peaceful, rich still lifes by Kuprin, Mashkov and others. There is a a striking oil and collage by Lentulov entitled, "Portrait With Birch Tree in the Background," showing in strong bitter strokes a seated woman with a sharp, powerful face staring challengingly at the viewer.

Many of the works displayed here are tame by the standards of such painters as Kandinsky, Chagall, or Malevich, artists long known in the West for their experimental work. But only in recent years have the Russians occasionally been able to find space on the walls of their official galleries for these painters. The gradual embrace of avant-garde art has been pushed along this year by George Costakis, a Moscow-born Greek whose extraordinary collection of modern Russian art has been seen by the rich and powerful visiting here from around the world.

Their praise has led to small loans abroad of selected paintings in his collection and the resultant praise has not gone unnoticed in official circles, it is believed. Costakis has decided to leave most of his nearly priceless collection here when he retires soon and leaves Russia. In return, he has said he believes he has an official promise that the works will be publicly displayed in a timely fashion.

There has for many years existed an "unofficial" art world here displaying the works of painters and sculptors who toil by day on officially approved projects and spend their nights venting deeper creative impulses on private works which can become available to potential buyers from the West.

Only members of an official trade union can sell their paintings legally. A number of present "official" artists not so long ago were on the wrong side of the conservative bureaucracy. In 1974, police and civilian militia with bulldozers and water cannons broke up an unofficial outdoor art show and beat up a number of people there. But that kind of repression, widely reported in the West, seemed to spawn a backlash and, in time, some of the same artists' works were hung in an officially sanctioned show. Now, a number of the original participants are officially recognized and mingle at selected foreign-embassy parties along with government figures.

MARKET: Paris Season ts Off to Low-Key Start

By Souren Melikian

Sept. 23 (IHT).—The uction season is now s. Ten years ago that ve meant a certain of activity, although e never any brilliant eptember.

ir Drouot Rive Gauche a desert with a few mping out in the wild- Although one expects nt of goods available o shrink gradually, the s somehow never seem- vious. In the weekly tte de l'Hôtel Drouot," financed by the Paris rs and advertises the the coming week and shes some price reports, sales were mentioned y.

ne case with the major- French auctions, these a bit of everything— d in baskets at the be- of the sale, prints and , porcelain plate, silver ry, followed by furniture lly hangings and chan- Again, as usual, there catalogue.

g room No. 4, where the informed readers that n and crockery would the sale" conducted by Tajan of the Ader- ajan group, France's auctioneering team, one ight surprise on seeing 1 brought in front of ioneer's podium: a vacu- ner with waxing brush down at 35 francs. This owed by a fur coat of pretentious kind—black bit off color and only moth-eaten—plus a fox h were to be had for the modest price of 29 francs. case one needed sheets low cases, there was a asket full of them as lot the sale for 69.60 francs.

Standard Procedure

may sound funny, and e in London, but not in It is standard procedure o start with household clothes—sold for 39 francs—or a pair of romantic bouquet engravings in their period yellow frames knocked down at 406 francs—a price that must have made the auctioneer feel quite giddy.

Casual Crowd

In room 20, his colleague, Bernard Jozon, was holding the hammer in front of a huge crowd of dealers, curious onlookers and, here and there, elegantly dressed young ladies from the Faubourg St. Germain, the chic residential district where Drouot Rive Gauche is located. The attraction apparently was a sprinkling of Louis Philippe wardrobes and commodes, which, as I went in, were concealed by a nondescript assortment of furniture of no style whatever and the inevitable old mattresses. For this and other "desirable" items, such as a mid-19th-century Canton vase decorated in pink and almost green enamels for the export market which later rose to 1,900 francs, all these people were prepared to wait patiently in uncomfortable heat.

In such a context anything of any merit can hardly be expected to fetch the highest price. When, later in the afternoon, Jacques Tajan laid some drawings and paintings on the block an hour or so after he had disposed of the moth-eaten black fur, prices were anything but wild. A study in watercolor for a theatrical costume done in the 1920s went for 116 francs. Works by Theodore Steinlen did not do much better. An excellent sheet of pencil studies of a head for the portrait of a woman done twice with slight variations brought 191 francs and a tree in pen very well drawn went for 82 francs. Another cheap buy was a good landscape in a style and color scheme much influenced by Seurat. Signed by one Frédéric Corday, it made 92 francs.

While emphasizing the growing poverty of the market, particularly the French market, early-season sales at Drouot thus highlight the absurdity of the present Paris system. It is a blessing for their English competitors, who only hold specialized sales and do not mix old furs and Paris School drawings. They would direct the owners to lesser showrooms.

French auctioneers, who are legally bound to auction off every item from an estate, could at least send the stuff away to their new La Villette rooms, but they don't, or do so erratically. Lesser auctioneers cannot afford to divide small estates to sell them in two different places. Bigger auctioneers presumably cannot be bothered. The price to pay for the helter-skelter auction style continued from the days of Balzac is high. It is defeat in the world of competition.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Willem de Kooning, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Oct. 29.

Recent paintings and sculptures by De Kooning are as vigorously expressionistic as ever. De Kooning's work is admirably suited to bronze, perhaps because, without any lyrical exaggeration, his sculptures suggest a solidified lava. It is also obvious, looking at them, that De Kooning does not say to himself: "I am going to make a strange and violent portrait." What he does say, one may suppose, is: "I am going to make a portrait." This is what distinguishes a great artist from an able craftsman, among other things.

* * *

Erro, Galerie Beaubourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 3, to Oct. 29.

Erro's thing is the implausible juxtaposition. One might say that he is showing the incompatible nature of our several fantasy worlds. Here he reproduces, with excellent craft, some lucious dolls by Ingres (they seem to come out rather more cuddlesome under Erro's brush), and sets them next to carefully depicted scenes involving astronauts and space shuttles. It is no offense to Erro, I imagine, who is a prolific painter, to say that the surprise effect is no longer what it used to be. The mixture is as wild as ever and we also have various comic-strip characters of the science-fiction variety bursting in on classical scenes, and those of us who were weaned on comics will be inclined to smile.

* * *

Three Texas Artists: Allen, Jiminez and Wade, Centre American, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to Oct. 29.

Texas is obviously not Tuscany and it is consequently interesting to see an art that actually makes use of the peculiar mood and mind of that state. The most striking of the three artists shown here is Bob Wade, who exploits the funky, megalomaniacal, self-assertive and overstated aspect of the Texan image. His contribution here is a Xeroxed book devoted to pieces he produced in Texas, including a relief map of the United States "as big as a football field." Both he and Allen are being shown at the Biennale. Allen does more or less "conceptual" pieces on the theme of wrestling ("The Night Gorgeous George Died" is the title of the piece shown here). Jiminez does large crayon drawings in an almost popular idiom ("almost" because he is very gifted in depicting movement) of subjects like bronco busting and cowboys with cattle.

* * *

Bonifacio, Galerie La Dérive, 17 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6, to Nov. 5.

There is a form of Spanish expressionism on a black ground that we all know through Goya and that has its popular origin in the black dresses of the women. Bonifacio's ground is not always black, but his strange little personages that look vaguely like deflated Aztec ideograms are most at home in that environment. They swarm out into the light of day, however, like a humorous parade of dappled ghosts who failed to hear the cock crow. A suggestive talent.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Another World, Commonwealth Institute Art Gallery, Kensington High Street, London W.8 to Oct. 2 (and late Oct./Nov. at the Scott Polar Research Institute (Cambridge).

In 1976, David Smith, senior lecturer in painting at Chelsea College of Art, and Edwin Mickleburgh, who had already done a 2 1/2 year stint in the Antarctic as a meteorologist, but who was by that time a professional TV director and photographer, joined the relief ship to the British Antarctic Survey. The resultant paintings, etchings and photographs of this icy continent are to be seen in this fine exhibition, which consists of 54 paintings and graphics by Smith; and 43 photographs by Mickleburgh. Each man presses his medium as far as it can go in the service of his vision, and shows that, used at their best, camera and brush are not rivals, but happy complementaries.

* * *

Printmakers, Clarges Gallery, 158 Walton Street, London S.W.3 to Oct. 8.

Four traditional graphic artists compose this elegant minor-key exhibition. Claire Dalby's minute wood-engravings are chiefly topographical. The etching-aquatints by Prid Lasenby are romantic and atmospheric. Self-taught Brian Hanscomb ranges widely for his subjects, which range from tree forms to a design for a door lock. John O'Connor's combination of soft ground etching and aquatint works especially well in his composer portrait series.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

THEATER IN LONDON

A Superb Evening With O'Casey

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 23 (IHT).—Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars," set in Ireland's Easter Rising of 1916 with its street fighting, casual deaths and sudden tragedies, retains a terrible topicality, although the beauty of the play lies in its timeless universality, its sense of warm humanity that is so present in the new National Theatre production.

The play caused riots during its early performances at Dublin's Abbey Theatre in 1926 and, despite Yeats's indignation—"You have disgraced yourselves again. Is this going to be the recurring celebration of Irish genius?" he shouted at the audience—it is not difficult, even now, to see why. O'Casey's play is a belittlement of the 1916 rising and must have seemed offensive to those who fought in it.

The second act, which counterpoints pub scenes of warm humanity and drunken bickering with the heroic street oratory of Patrick Pearse, succeeds in emphasizing the hollowness of calls to arms and makes the patriots appear as full of self-deception as Fluther Good, the tipsy carpenter who offers to fight someone who has just called a prostitute a prostitute secure in the knowledge that no blows will be struck.

But, in a wider context, one war being much the same as another, the play delights and astounds by its sharp reality and great humanity, its complexity of feeling toward the confusion of life that reveals the narrow limitations of all slogans, political or religious.

Sharp Focus

O'Casey's gift for mixing tragedy and comedy is well known. But it still takes one's breath away in the theater and particularly in "The Plough and the Stars," with its sharp focus on the inhabitants of a rundown tenement.

In one scene, O'Casey can open on the heartbreak of Nora, trying to drag her husband Jack, a commandant in the Irish Citizen Army, off the streets while he pushes her angrily away to go to the aid of a wounded comrade, leaving her weeping on the pavement—and then switch, without hesitation, to Fluther Good, drunk as a lord from looting shops, a woman's hat perched crazily on his head.

He manages it without any feeling of manipulation, although elsewhere the play is marred by a clumsiness of construction and an obtrusive wordiness.

Bill Bryden's production is at a slow tempo that allows both the tragedy and comedy to flower beautifully and the characters to establish themselves in their full humanity. It carries the play movingly through the difficult last act, where O'Casey's melodramatic contrivances appear almost a natural reflection of the bombastic nature of life itself. There are times, in Geoffrey Scott's large-scale settings for the Olivier Theatre's enormous stage, when the characters seem isolated from one another. But, after all, the play does depict the breaking up of a community.

The company of mainly Irish actors responds as well as one would expect. Cyril Cusak's kindly bright-eyed Fluther, muddled but heroic in his way, is a memorable creation and J.G. Devlin blusters to marvelous effect as the vainglorious Peter Flynn. Anna Manahan brings a massive authority to Bessie Burgess, the nearest the play has to a heroine. Susan Fleetwood has the hardest task as Nora, for the part of this lovesick, half-mad wife is dully written. But she manages to make her seem human, even if one-dimensional in comparison to the other superb creations that crowd O'Casey's stage.

* * *

At the Apollo Theatre, Emlyn Williams, noted interpreter of Charles Dickens and Dylan Thomas in previous one-man shows, now turns his attention to Saki, the pseudonym that concealed the British author H.H. Munro, who was born in Burma in 1870 and died, fighting in France, in 1916. Saki was a man of minor but original talent, the master of brief stories that mixed cynicism, violence and a sharp, epigrammatic wit. The evening is at its most charming and successful when Williams, dapperly conjuring up the atmosphere of Edwardian country weekends, tells short, crisp tales somewhat in the manner of Lady Bracknell, relishing such elegant jokes as "He spoke of several duchesses as if he knew them, almost in his more inspired moments as if they knew him," although in Williams's version the duchesses have been transformed into princesses.

Indeed, Williams has taken many reckless and pointless liberties with Saki's text. If Saki has a nasty aunt rescued from a water tank by a kitchen maid, Williams has her saved by a pantry boy. If Saki has a hostess clip the roses, Williams has her cut geraniums. It is perhaps forgivable that Conradin, hero of one of the sillier stories, "Sredni Vashtar," about a ferret with a taste for elderly females, should be renamed Conrad and also displace Nicholas as the hero of another story, "The Lumber Room," about a small boy's vengeance on an unkind aunt (Saki hated aunts).

But Williams has no right to bowdlerize as he does in retelling "Gabriel-Ernest," in which he obscures altogether the one aspect of the story—a young boy's feeding on the flesh of children—that gives it what horror it possesses. Williams's version is so much tamer—where Saki wrote of a boy whose eyes had a tigerish gleam, Williams speaks of one with eyes like a cat—and also bungled. It seems either arrogant or foolhardy to devote an evening to the work of one author and pass the time by rewriting him in decidedly inferior prose.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—The new feature attraction at the Folies Bergère, sharing top billing with Liliane Montevecchi, is Noboru Kozuki, a Japanese singer and dancer who is one of the top stars on the Tokyo circuit. The large number of Japanese tourists in the audience are delighted with their home product and she does fit nicely into the lively, lavish supershow that the Folies is noted for. She has several production numbers where she dances, but does not appear in the nude, and sings in three languages: Japanese, French and English ("Hello Dolly" and "My Way"). Several other standouts are the Israeli baritone Robert Bahr and American showgirl-model Lana Grita and, naturally, the costumes, the sets and the girls.

Myriam Makeba will be at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées Sept. 29 and 30 at 8:30 p.m.

The Ballet Martiniquais, under the direction of L. Boislaville and American-born choreographer Ronnie Aul, will give a series of concerts at the Elysée Montmartre from Sept. 26-30 at 9 p.m. each night, with a matinee on Sept. 28 at 3 p.m.

Weather Report will, be at the Pavillon de Paris Sept. 29 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by Supertramp.

Don Cherry opens at the Campagne Première Sept. 26 for two weeks, 8 p.m. every night, and singer Edna Gallix is appearing nightly (except Fridays and Saturdays) at the Chevalier du Temple, along with pianist Mark Thompson. Clyde Wright, formerly with the Golden Gate Quartet, is there on the weekends.

MARSEILLES — Supertramp will be at the Salle Vallier Sept. 28 at 8 p.m. and the next night in Lyons at the Bourse du Travail.

LYONS—Weather Report at the Palais d'Hiver Sept. 30 at 8 p.m.

LONDON—The Bing Crosby show comes into the Palladium for two weeks on Sept. 26, replacing Cyd Charisse and Tony Martin. The show includes Rosemary Clooney, Kathryn Crosby, Harry Crosby 3d, Ted Rogers and the Joe Bushkin quartet. Woody Herman and orchestra are headlining Ronnie Scott's Sept. 24.

Dr. Feelgood and Mink DeVille, touring Britain, are in Leicester Sept. 26 at De Montfort Hall; the next night in Bradford at St. George's Hall; in Aberdeen Sept. 29 at the Music Hall and in Edinburgh Sept. 30 at the Odeon.

A new "45" record by French singer Marie-France Anglade has just been released on the RCA label. For a French singer, Marie-France has a surprising history in blues and spirituals, having already sung with Memphis Slim, Mickey Baker, Bill Coleman and Milt Buckner.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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39¾	32¾	ACF	2	10	7	34⅝	34½	34½—	⅛
23¼	16⅞	AMF	1.24	9	58	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
15⅝	12⅞	APL	1	6	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
50¼	36¾	ARA	1.45	12	55	38½	38¼	38½	
23⅝	17½	ASA	.80		177	22⅛	21⅝	21¾—	¼
12⅜	9¾	ATO	.40	6	28	10	9⅞	9⅞	
51⅜	38⅝	AbbtLb	1.20	14	115	49⅝	48¾	48⅞—	⅛
13⅝	9½	AcmeC	.60	18	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3½	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	f	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
13¼	11⅜	AdmEx	1.15e		37	12⅛	12	12	
5	3⅜	AdmMi	.15e	r	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅜	9⅞	Addrsg	.10e		247	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	
38⅛	28⅜	AetnaLf	1.60	6	438	34⅜	33⅞	34 +	⅛
20⅜	15¼	Ahmans	.80	5	48	20⅜	20⅛	20½+	⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Aileen		55	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
35⅞	21	AirPrd	.40	10	203	24⅝	23⅞	24 —	⅜
15½	11½	AirbFrt	.70	12	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
34½	26¾	Aircp	1.35	6	892	31⅜	30½	31 —	1¾
19⅛	14⅛	Akzona	1.20	44	13	15¼	15	15⅛	
18⅜	14⅜	AlaGas	1.40	6	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
116½	112	AlaP pf	11		2200	143¼	113⅜	113½+	½
106	93	AlaP pf	9.44		210	103½	103½	103½+	½
95	89½	AlaP pf	8.16		250	92¼	92¼	92¼+	¼
22	15	Alaskin	.66	6	60	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15¼	Albany	.80	5	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	14	6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27	19⅛	Albertsn	.80	10	93	26¾	26⅜	26¾+	⅜
29½	23⅛	AlcanAl	1.40	8	286	24½	24¼	24⅜+	⅛
23⅞	18⅛	AlcaSid	.94	9	19	21¼	21	21⅛—	⅛
22¼	16⅛	AlcInLb	.32	16	165	23	22⅝	23 +	¼
8⅛	5⅝	AleriL	.40	7	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
15¾	11⅞	AlisCp	.60a	6	37	13⅝	13½	13¾+	⅛
25⅛	17⅜	AlisLd	1.28	9	249	17⅝	d17¼	17⅜—	⅛
43⅛	36½	AlisLd pf	3		4	36½	36⅜	36½—	⅛
22⅜	19⅜	AlliPw	1.68	5	61	28⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	
18	12¾	AllenGp	.70	7	19	15¾	15½	15¾+	⅛
26⅜	20	Allersan	.40	14	31	25	24½	24½+	¼
51⅜	36¼	AlldCh	1.80	9	253	45½	44½	45⅛+	⅜
14⅜	12¼	AlldMnt	.72	7	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
24½	19⅜	AlldStr	1.10	6	122	21½	20¾	20¾—	⅛
4⅛	2¾	AlldSup			38	3⅛	3	3¼+	⅛
33¾	23½	AlltsCh	1.10	5	110	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	
11¼	8⅜	AllrtAut	.60b	5	x3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
19	12¾	AlphPrt	.72	3	2	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
59½	42½	Alcoa	1.80	8	671	43⅞	42¾	43¾—	¾
36¼	24	AmlSug	2	8	6	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
59¾	35⅞	Amax	1.75	11	183	41¼	40⅛	41¼+	1
141	97	Amax	pf5.25		10	100	100	100 +	1
59¾	42¾	Amax pf	3		127	46¼	46	46¼+	⅛
30½	21⅜	AMBAC	1.30	9	124	30¼	29½	30 +	⅛
14	10⅜	Amcord	.80	7	30	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
24⅛	17¼	Amrce	1.20	6	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
41¼	33¼	Amrce pf	2.60		1	37¾	37¾	37¾+	½
37⅜	29½	AHess	.80b	c	219	31	30⅜	30⅜—	⅛
82	66½	AHes pf	3.50		10	70½	70¼	70½—	⅛
24	16⅜	AirFlt	.64	9	120	16⅞	16½	16¾+	¼
14⅜	9	AmAir		7	428	9¾	9⅜	9½	
5	2¾	AmAir	wt		30	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	⅛
22⅝	21	AAir	pf 2.18		61	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
17⅜	13⅜	AmBaker	1.20	c	56	16⅝	16⅜	17⅛—	⅛
48⅛	42	ABmds	3.04	9	56	44¼	43½	44 +	½
26	23½	ABrd	pf 1.70		1	25¼	25¼	25⅛+	⅛
47⅛	37	ABdcst	1	7	252	38⅞	38¾	38⅝+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM	.50	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
41¾	37¾	AmCan	2.50	7	27	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
24⅛	22½	ACan	pf 1.75		85	23¾	23¾	23⅜—	⅛
2¾	1¾	ACentry			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19½	16	ACredt	1.16	5	19	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
28½	25	ACyan	1.50	9	136	25¾	25⅛	25½	
13¼	7⅜	AmDistl			19	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
27⅞	23¾	ADT	.96	11	5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	13¼	ADul	pf .84a		7	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
25¾	23	AElPw	2.06	9	325	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.20	12	760	38¾	37¾	37¾—	⅜
15¼	12⅜	AFamily	.50	6	91	14⅛	14	14	
4¼	2⅜	AmFnSys			5	4	4	4 —	⅛
14½	10¼	AFnSy	pf		x200	14	13⅞	14	
25⅜	23⅜	AGIBd	2.96e		20	24⅜	24½	24½	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		33	17⅜	17¼	17½+	⅛
21¾	17¾	AGenIns	.68	c	344	21	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
30	25⅛	AGin	pf 1.80		13	28⅛	28	28½+	⅛
22¼	17⅜	AGin	pf .90		4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
10¼	9¼	AHerit	LF .36	7	24	9	d9¼	9¼—	⅛
26⅜	16¾	AmHoist	1	5	27	17⅜	17¾	17⅜+	⅛
32½	24⅝	AHome	1.20	15	629	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
31	22	AmHosp	.56	13	210	24½	24	24¼+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	7	46	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
16½	10⅛	AMI	.48	8	49	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
11⅞	8	AMedcp	.15	6	195	14¾	14½	14¾+	⅛
5⅛	3¾	AmMotrs		6	156	4⅛	4	4	
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	7	54	43½	43¼	43¼+	⅛
16⅜	10¾	AShip	.60	7	52	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+	⅜
35⅛	25¾	AStand	1.70	8	139	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
96⅜	73¾	A Std	pf 4.75		350	95½	95¼	95¼+	¼
11	6¾	ASterl	.30	15	67	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅜	29¼	AmSirs	2.10	10	61	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
65⅝	60⅛	ATT	4.20	10	1269	62¾	62¼	62½+	⅛
68⅝	64¼	ATT	pf 4		9	66½	66⅜	66⅝	
51¾	48⅜	ATT	pf 3.64		1	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
52⅜	49¼	ATT	pf 3.74		13	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	
13⅞	11⅛	AWatWk	.76	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	6	5	15¼	15	15	
12½	9¾	AmesD	.40	4	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
35	27	Ametek	1.40	10	26	31½	30¾	31½+	⅜
17¼	14⅜	Amfac	1	11	35	15¼	15	15¼	
18⅜	11½	AMIC	.10	4	41	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
33⅜	24¼	AMPInc	.48	15	67	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅜
11¼	7⅜	Ampex			138	10⅜	9⅞	10	
2¾	1⅛	AmpCp			6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅜	19⅛	Amstar	1.35	7	153	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
59⅝	44	Amsted	2.20	9	5	53⅜	53½	53⅜+	⅜
9⅜	5⅜	Amtel	.44	9	9	8¼	8	8¼	
32⅜	26½	AnchrH	1.50	7	32	29½	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
26¼	19¾	AndClay	1	7	22	21¼	21	21	
7½	5⅜	Angelica	.24	7	19	6	6	6 +	⅛
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	8	9	7¼	7	7⅛—	
9¾	7⅛	Ans uiCo	.53i		6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
28¼	16½	Apache	.70	12	10	21⅜	21⅛	21¼+	½
58¼	32⅜	Apache		14	157	49⅝	47¾	48⅜+	⅞
2½	1¼	ApecoCp			30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
19⅜	10¼	ApldDig		13	317	14⅜	14⅛	14½—	
44½	23⅜	ApldDig	pf 1		7	32⅜	32¼	32⅜+	⅛
4½	2	ApplMg		45	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17¼	13½	ArcatnN	.68	7	13	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅛
21⅜	15¼	ArchrDD	.20b	10	64	20¼	19⅝	20 +	⅛
6¾	3½	ArcticEnt		11	61	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3½	2⅜	Aristar		23	172	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPSv	1.48	7	168	20¾	20¼	20¼+	⅛
130	112½	ArlPpf	10.70		z100	17¼	117½	117½—	⅜
12	9¼	ArkBest	.52b	5	x15	9	d 9	9 —	
35½	28⅜	ArkLGs	1.80	9	25	34¼	33⅝	34	
4⅜	2½	ArlenRty			57	3¾	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
8¼	4¾	Armada		6	53	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
32⅝	22⅜	Armco	1.80	8	154	23½	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
30⅜	26¼	Armn	pf 2.10		241	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
55½	51½	Armr	pf 4.75		z120	54	53¾	53¾—	
27¾	17¾	ArmsICk	1	10	334	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
34⅝	21	ArmRu	1.20	3	18	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
22¾	17½	AroCorp	1b	7	2	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
19¼	14⅜	Arvin	.80	4	x62	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
31⅝	25¼	ArvinIn	pf 2		16	29¼	28⅝	29¼+	⅛
23⅜	15	Asarco	.80	8	87	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
37⅜	29	AshlOil	1.90	8	97	33½	33	33⅛+	⅛
33⅜	24	AshlOil	pf		1	29	29	29	
16⅛	13	AthlonA	.83	5	21	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	AticoMtg			4	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
24⅝	21⅛	AtCyEl	1.62	9	32	23¼	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich	2	9	769	51½	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
74⅝	61	AtlRc	pf 2.80		61	62½	62¼	62¼—	⅛
29½	18½	AtlasCp		8	35	19⅛	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
17¾	13⅛	AmAstker	1.20	c	56	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
48⅛	42	ABmds	3.04	9	56	44¼	43½	44 +	½
26	23½	ABrd	pf 1.70		1	25¼	25¼	25⅛+	⅛
47⅛	37	ABdcst	1	7	252	38⅞	38¾	38⅝+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM	.50	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
41¾	37¾	AmCan	2.50	7	27	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
24⅛	22½	ACan	pf 1.75		85	23¾	23¾	23⅜—	⅛
2¾	1¾	ACentry			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19½	16	ACredt	1.16	5	19	17⅜	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
28½	25	ACyan	1.50	9	136	25¾	25⅛	25½	
13¼	7⅜	AmDistl			19	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
27⅞	23¾	ADT	.96	11	5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	13¼	ADul	pf .84a		7	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
25¾	23	AElPw	2.06	9	325	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.20	12	760	38¾	37¾	37¾—	⅜
15¼	12⅜	AFamily	.50	6	91	14⅛	14	14	
4¼	2⅜	AmFnSys			5	4	4	4 —	⅛
14½	10¼	AFnSy	pf		x200	14	13⅞	14	
25⅜	23⅜	AGIBd	2.96e		20	24⅜	24½	24½	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		33	17⅜	17¼	17½+	⅛
21¾	17¾	AGenIns	.68	c	344	21	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
30	25⅛	AGin	pf 1.80		13	28⅛	28	28½+	⅛
22¼	17⅜	AGin	pf .90		4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
10¼	9¼	AHerit	LF .36	7	24	9	d9¼	9¼—	⅛
26⅜	16¾	AmHoist	1	5	27	17⅜	17¾	17⅜+	⅛
32½	24⅝	AHome	1.20	15	629	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
31	22	AmHosp	.56	13	210	24½	24	24¼+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	7	46	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
16½	10⅛	AMI	.48	8	49	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
11⅞	8	AMedcp	.15	6	195	14¾	14½	14¾+	⅛
5⅛	3¾	AmMotrs		6	156	4⅛	4	4	
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	7	54	43½	43¼	43¼+	⅛
16⅜	10¾	AShip	.60	7	52	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+	⅜
35⅛	25¾	AStand	1.70	8	139	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
96⅜	73¾	A Std	pf 4.75		350	95½	95¼	95¼+	¼
11	6¾	ASterl	.30	15	67	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅜	29¼	AmSirs	2.10	10	61	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
65⅝	60⅛	ATT	4.20	10	1269	62¾	62¼	62½+	⅛
68⅝	64¼	ATT	pf 4		9	66½	66⅜	66⅝	
51¾	48⅜	ATT	pf 3.64		1	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
52⅜	49¼	ATT	pf 3.74		13	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	
13⅞	11⅛	AWatWk	.76	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	6	5	15¼	15	15	
12½	9¾	AmesD	.40	4	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
35	27	Ametek	1.40	10	26	31½	30¾	31½+	⅜
17¼	14⅜	Amfac	1	11	35	15¼	15	15¼	
18⅜	11½	AMIC	.10	4	41	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
33⅜	24¼	AMPInc	.48	15	67	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅜
11¼	7⅜	Ampex			138	10⅜	9⅞	10	
2¾	1⅛	AmpCp			6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅜	19⅛	Amstar	1.35	7	153	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
59⅝	44	Amsted	2.20	9	5	53⅜	53½	53⅜+	⅜
9⅜	5⅜	Amtel	.44	9	9	8¼	8	8¼	
32⅜	26½	AnchrH	1.50	7	32	29½	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
26¼	19¾	AndClay	1	7	22	21¼	21	21	
7½	5⅜	Angelica	.24	7	19	6	6	6 +	⅛
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	8	9	7¼	7	7⅛—	
9¾	7⅛	Ans uiCo	.53i		6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
28¼	16½	Apache	.70	12	10	21⅜	21⅛	21¼+	½
58¼	32⅜	Apache		14	157	49⅝	47¾	48⅜+	⅞
2½	1¼	ApecoCp			30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
19⅜	10¼	ApldDig		13	317	14⅜	14⅛	14½—	
44½	23⅜	ApldDig	pf 1		7	32⅜	32¼	32⅜+	⅛
4½	2	ApplMg		45	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17¼	13½	ArcatnN	.68	7	13	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅛
21⅜	15¼	ArchrDD	.20b	10	64	20¼	19⅝	20 +	⅛
6¾	3½	ArcticEnt		11	61	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3½	2⅜	Aristar		23	172	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPSv	1.48	7	168	20¾	20¼	20¼+	⅛
130	112½	ArlPpf	10.70		z100	17¼	117½	117½—	⅜
12	9¼	ArkBest	.52b	5	x15	9	d 9	9 —	
35½	28⅜	ArkLGs	1.80	9	25	34¼	33⅝	34	
4⅜	2½	ArlenRty			57	3¾	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
8¼	4¾	Armada		6	53	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
32⅝	22⅜	Armco	1.80	8	154	23½	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
30⅜	26¼	Armn	pf 2.10		241	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
55½	51½	Armr	pf 4.75		z120	54	53¾	53¾—	
27¾	17¾	ArmsICk	1	10	334	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
34⅝	21	ArmRu	1.20	3	18	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
22¾	17½	AroCorp	1b	7	2	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
19¼	14⅜	Arvin	.80	4	x62	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
31⅜	25¼	ArvinIn	pf 2		16	29¼	28⅝	29¼+	⅛
23⅜	15	Asarco	.80	8	87	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
37⅜	29	AshlOil	1.90	8	97	33½	33	33⅛+	⅛
33⅜	24	AshlOil	pf		1	29	29	29	
16⅛	13	AthlonA	.83	5	21	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	AticoMtg			4	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
24⅝	21⅛	AtCyEl	1.62	9	32	23¼	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich	2	9	769	51½	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
74⅝	61	AtlRc	pf 2.80		61	62½	62¼	62¼—	⅛
29½	18½	AtlasCp		8	35	19⅛	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
17⅜	13⅜	AmBaker	1.20	c	56	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
48⅛	42	ABmds	3.04	9	56	44¼	43½	44 +	½
26	23½	ABrd	pf 1.70		1	25¼	25¼	25⅛+	⅛
47⅛	37	ABdcst	1	7	252	38⅞	38¾	38⅝+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM	.50	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
41¾	37¾	AmCan	2.50	7	27	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
24⅛	22½	ACan	pf 1.75		85	23¾	23¾	23⅜—	⅛
2¾	1¾	ACentry			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19½	16	ACredt	1.16	5	19	17⅜	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
28½	25	ACyan	1.50	9	136	25¾	25⅛	25½	
13¼	7⅜	AmDistl			19	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
27⅞	23¾	ADT	.96	11	5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	13¼	ADul	pf .84a		7	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
25¾	23	AElPw	2.06	9	325	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.20	12	760	38¾	37¾	37¾—	⅜
15¼	12⅜	AFamily	.50	6	91	14⅛	14	14	
4¼	2⅜	AmFnSys			5	4	4	4 —	⅛
14½	10¼	AFnSy	pf		x200	14	13⅞	14	
25⅜	23⅜	AGIBd	2.96e		20	24⅜	24½	24½	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		33	17⅜	17¼	17½+	⅛
21¾	17¾	AGenIns	.68	c	344	21	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
30	25⅛	AGin	pf 1.80		13	28⅛	28	28½+	⅛
22¼	17⅜	AGin	pf .90		4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
10¼	9¼	AHerit	LF .36	7	24	9	d9¼	9¼—	⅛
26⅜	16¾	AmHoist	1	5	27	17⅜	17¾	17⅜+	⅛
32½	24⅝	AHome	1.20	15	629	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
31	22	AmHosp	.56	13	210	24½	24	24¼+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	7	46	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
16½	10⅛	AMI	.48	8	49	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
11⅞	8	AMedcp	.15	6	195	14¾	14½	14¾+	⅛
5⅛	3¾	AmMotrs		6	156	4⅛	4	4	
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	7	54	43½	43¼	43¼+	⅛
16⅜	10¾	AShip	.60	7	52	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+	⅜
35⅛	25¾	AStand	1.70	8	139	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
96⅜	73¾	A Std	pf 4.75		350	95½	95¼	95¼+	¼
11	6¾	ASterl	.30	15	67	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅜	29¼	AmSirs	2.10	10	61	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
65⅝	60⅛	ATT	4.20	10	1269	62¾	62¼	62½+	⅛
68⅝	64¼	ATT	pf 4		9	66½	66⅜	66⅝	
51¾	48⅜	ATT	pf 3.64		1	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
52⅜	49¼	ATT	pf 3.74		13	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	
13⅞	11⅛	AWatWk	.76	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	6	5	15¼	15	15	
12½	9¾	AmesD	.40	4	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
35	27	Ametek	1.40	10	26	31½	30¾	31½+	⅜
17¼	14⅜	Amfac	1	11	35	15¼	15	15¼	
18⅜	11½	AMIC	.10	4	41	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
33⅜	24¼	AMPInc	.48	15	67	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅜
11¼	7⅜	Ampex			138	10⅜	9⅞	10	
2¾	1⅛	AmpCp			6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅜	19⅛	Amstar	1.35	7	153	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
59⅝	44	Amsted	2.20	9	5	53⅜	53½	53⅜+	⅜
9⅜	5⅜	Amtel	.44	9	9	8

German Growth
vs to 3 Per Cent

West Germany, —Growth of the gross national o a real 3 per half compared lier period, the s Office said

with a growth in the second of 6.1 per cent of 1976, against periods, the of-

that growth of ates slowed in t especially that rts increased by first half from period, after 15.2 per cent in of 1976, and of the first half of

p by only 8.5 per

proves
ed Sale
e Firm

23 (AP-DJ).— oard of Istituto ione Industriale, e group, approv- sale of a major- large engineer- private U.S. and

ment said the ntial committee the sale of its nterest in Con- r 16 billion lire Half of the in- purchased by a the other half roup, the state- did not identify

l concerned the economic side of ransaction. The is up to Antonio r for state share-

sale has sparked tween the govern- nions. While Mr. nsisted on going Giulio Andreotti was inclined to demands that the ould not be to any

s' Approval

ecision confirmed xecutives in state ved of the propos- f the prospective

res conferred with aders before an- r decision. The restated their op- plan, rejecting IRI's the sale of a ma- in Condotte was enient way to go g Societa Generale major real estate

lanned to inject 1 lire in new capital e, and part of the be raised by the ajority interest. ecision has been r, about using the Condotte's interest ut Immobiliare.

nt's Liquidation

pt. 23 (AP-DJ).— lers of Italy's largest nidal SpA., approv- board decision to e company, long growing losses. holders—representa- holdings which fully l—also named three carry out the opera- would cause the dis- 00 workers. ny, formed last year r of the Motta and confectionery firms, es of 28 billion lire estimated losses of his year—exceeding d capital.

Off Versus
viss Franc

Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).— dipped into new low dinst the Swiss franc gn exchange trading g below the psycho- franc barrier. ing above 2.36 francs se in Eurodollar in- a late dollar selloff rate down to 2.3577 2.36 overnight. To- the fourth consecu- n which the dollar a new low against the ncy. , the dollar was little ainst most other ma- ies.

cent in the first half compared with a rise of 16.6 per cent in the second half of 1976 and 16 per cent in the first half of 1976.

Total investment grew by 9.9 per cent in the first half this year from the first half of 1976, compared with a growth of 17.2 per cent in the second half of 1976 and 16 per cent in the first half of last year.

This decline could be seen above all in the level of inventories in the first half, which were valued at about 9.6 billion marks, up 7.5 per cent from both the first and second halves of 1976.

Meanwhile, investment in capital equipment and construction increased by 8.6 per cent from the comparable year-earlier period, showing about the same rate of increase as in both the first and second halves of 1976.

Private consumption was up 6.5 per cent in the first half from the first half of 1976, after rising 7.6 per cent in the second half of 1976 compared with the like year-earlier period and a 9-per-cent rise in the first half of 1976. Personal income rose by 6.2 per cent in the first half.

'Marshall Plan' Urged

Meanwhile, Hans Fahning, president of the association of public banks, told newsmen today that EEC member countries with strong balance of payments positions such as Germany should set up a fund modeled on the Marshall Plan to benefit EEC countries with weak balance of payments positions.

Mr. Fahning said that the fund should be established in cooperation with supranational lending institutions and administered by the European Investment Bank.

The purpose of such a facility would be to boost demand throughout the EEC, he said. Credits to finance public and private investment could be offered at low rates of interest, he added.

Because of Germany's heavy dependency on exports, economic recovery can only come through an increase in foreign demand, he said. The establishment of such a fund could counteract what he described as the short-term nature of the federal stimulus program and weak domestic demand, he said.

Many Say Overseas Profits Dip

U.S. Firms Disappointed Abroad

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Many U.S. corporations are not happy with profits from their foreign operations so far this year and most do not expect any sudden turnabout in the next few quarters.

The tortoise-like recovery from the 1974-75 recession by many European and Latin American economies is still the major problem, but there are others:

- Steep inflation, coupled with price controls, is crimping profit margins abroad.
- Devaluation of some currencies force companies to absorb sizable foreign-currency translation losses.
- Import restrictions and hefty import duties in countries trying to improve their balance of payments make materials, parts and production equipment scarce or expensive.
- Laws in a number of countries virtually prevent companies from laying off workers, despite slackened demand for their output.
- Communist party strength in some Western countries, notably France and Italy, discourages companies from investing in equipment to improve plant efficiency.

Most U.S. corporations are turning a profit overseas despite these adverse factors, and many are earning more than they did last year.

But Pendleton Thomas, chairman of B.F. Goodrich Co., expresses a common lament when he says, "The rate of return on investment in overseas operations just isn't up to the level we'd like to see it at."

According to the Commerce Department, profits from foreign operations of U.S. companies rose 13 per cent last year to $18.86 billion from $16.62 billion in 1975. That fell short, however, of the 1974 high of $19.16 billion.

Government figures are not yet available for foreign profits in this year's first half, but a survey of U.S. companies indicates that, for many, earnings remain disappointing.

Hoover Co.'s big British affiliate, Hoover Ltd., suffered a 37-percent drop in first-half net. Profits of some Hoover operations on the continent also are down. Asked why the big appliance maker does not raise prices to better recover costs, an executive said, "There's a limit to what you can do in a sluggish market."

Cincinnati Milacron Inc., a leading machine-tool maker, says its plants in West Germany and the Netherlands are running at just 50 per cent of capacity. James Geier, president, visited those operations in August and says he found "considerable pessimism among industry leaders over there."

Mead Corp.'s first-half foreign earnings were down around 7 per cent because of a downturn in European demand for packaging and a glut in the pulp market outside the United States. Neither European demand for packaging nor the supply-demand imbalance for pulp is improving "at a rate that would alleviate the situation" by year-end, says James McSwiney, chairman of the forest and industrial-products concern.

Economic Growth, World Debt Buildup

2 Problems to Dominate IMF Annual Talks

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Two linked problems will dominate the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that begin in Washington this weekend. One is whether the world economy, hit by the worst slump of the post-war period in 1974-75, can regain its forward momentum or will slip into a second, possibly more severe, secondary slump.

The other is whether the substantial buildup of international debt, in large measure a consequence of the quadrupling of oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, can be financed, especially with the help of the IMF and the World Bank, as well as that of the commercial banks of the West and the oil-rich potentates of the Middle East.

Real gross national product in the industrial countries has increased at an average annual rate of only 2 per cent during 1974, 1975 and 1976, while the developing countries—including the oil exporters—have grown more than twice as fast, averaging 5.1 per cent annually.

Even excluding the OPEC countries, developing nations averaged 4.4 per cent real growth while the industrial countries were slumping.

Heavy Borrowing

The higher-income developing countries, more heavily dependent on oil than the poor, were able to keep their economies rolling ahead by borrowing heavily, especially from private sources.

The buildup of debt by the developing countries has been enormous. Estimates vary widely, but Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, estimates the external debt of the non-OPEC countries at $140 billion to $180 billion at the end of 1976.

The World Bank's just published report gives the total of 84 developing countries at the end of 1975 as $173.9 billion. Of the total, Robert Solomon, of the Brookings Institution, a former high official in the Fed and at the IMF, estimates the total bank debt of the developing countries at $80.9 billion.

Of that total owed to commercial banks, the bulk is carried by just 10 countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand—which hold about three-fourths of it.

Scare scenarios have been put out by some observers on the perilousness of that debt to the world economy, with various versions of how the default of one or a few major borrowers could bring down the international banking system and the world economy.

Not so Scary

Reality, though not without serious problems, appears less nightmarish. By their continued growth in production and export earnings, the biggest debtors among the developing countries have largely kept pace with their growing debts and their ability to service them. At the same time, they have been slowing the growth of their imports; the non-OPEC developing countries reduced their current-account external deficits by about $12 billion last year.

However, the developing countries have a problem of "bunching" in the maturities of their outstanding debts in the next few years. It is to deal with that problem that retiring IMF managing director Johannes Witteveen created the so-called supplementary financing facility, amounting to about $10 billion, which is generally called the "Witteveen facility."

Critics have contended that Mr. Witteveen has aimed too low in his fund drive to help deficit countries—not only the developing countries of the south, but some industrial countries of the north, such as Italy, which will need balance-of-payments help.

But more lending capacity in itself seems unlikely to solve the world's debt problem. For that, the fundamental requirement is continuing growth of the industrial countries, which in turn will permit the debtor countries to pay their way.

Here Mr. Witteveen, conservative in his philosophy and deeply worried by fears of increasing inflation, may have been too cautious for his critics in the developing countries—and some liberal economists and political leaders in the industrial world. The Carter administration may yet decide that his resignation was a stroke of good luck.

Although insistent on their own conservatism in fiscal and monetary matters, Mr. Carter's economic policy chiefs could regard the IMF director's imminent departure—and possibly that of the Federal Reserve's chairman, Arthur Burns, on the home front—as opening the way for a more aggressive, less doctrinaire approach to international and domestic economic and financial problems.

China Is Expected to Embark On New Buying Spree Abroad

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 23 (WP).—China appears on the verge of a new round of major overseas capital purchases, financed through higher prices on its exports.

Businessmen and economists here say the Chinese have indicated they will significantly raise prices at the autumn Export Commodities Fair in Canton, apparently to raise more foreign exchange to purchase much needed machine tools and equipment for oil extraction.

They already have begun an aggressive export campaign, boosting by 11 per cent in the first half of the year their sales to their five leading trading partners—Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, the United States and Britain.

Despite the Chinese insistence that "our socialist country does not permit foreign capital to develop our country's resources," they seem ready again to accept a form of foreign debt wrapped in sheep's clothing called progress payments or deferred payments. Under such arrangements in the early 1970s, the Chinese bought more than $2 billion worth of complete fertilizer, steel petrochemical and power plants, with down payments of only 10 or 20 per cent.

Two U.S. experts on trade, David Denny of the Commerce Department and Frederic Surls of the Agriculture Department, wrote in a recent issue of the China Business Review that China this year still has $1.4 billion in outstanding obligations from the major purchases made from 1972 through 1974.

Declining Debt

China's ratio of repayments to hard-currency earnings reached 23 per cent last year, but this debt now seems to be declining, opening the way for a new round of disguised borrowings that will require a modest initial financial obligation, the experts said.

Since major new-plant purchases during 1977 would not create significant repayment obligations until 1979 and later, there would appear to be no immediate financial constraint on substantial complete-plant purchases. Even if only modest rates of export growth are projected, the latter should hold true, Mr. Denny and Mr. Surls concluded.

Whether U.S. companies will benefit from this new Chinese spending spree is a matter of dispute.

Chinese purchases of U.S. goods in the first half of this year totaled an estimated $62 million, barely half what they were in the first half of last year.

At least one analyst here suggests that the Chinese have cut U.S. imports to signal their displeasure over Washington's failure to open full diplomatic relations with Peking. But other sources active in China-America trade do not accept this interpretation.

Those figures do not include many deals arising out of the Canton Trade Fair held in April and May.

"The Chinese were still recovering from last year's political difficulties in the first few months of this year," one trader said. "And the reports I am getting say there will be some major purchases in the second half of this year."

In its latest major pronouncement on economic policy, Peking said on Sept. 11: "We must learn from other countries and introduce their advanced technology to meet our needs."

Mao's Dictum

In 1975 and 1976 some members of the Chinese Communist party's Politburo sharply criticized the purchase of foreign equipment with funds raised through the export of Chinese raw materials like oil. This was called a violation of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call for self-reliance. But the anti-trade group in the Peking leadership was purged late last year after Mao's death. Chinese officials have since been promising a return to the former trade policy.

Money Supply Rises Sharply In U.S. During Latest Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply expanded sharply in mid-September and the increase apparently led the Federal Reserve yesterday to push short-term interest rates up another notch.

The basic money supply—known as M-1—rose $2 billion on average in the week ended Sep. 14 to $331.6 billion. This substantial increase, the second in the last three weeks, was somewhat larger than Wall Street's money-market analysts had expected.

With this increase in M-1, which is made up of checking account deposits and currency, the money supply accelerated to an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent for the latest 52-week period. M-1 growth has now speeded up for the last three weeks to reach its fastest growth rate since mid-1973.

The more broadly defined money supply, which is known as M-2 and includes some savings deposits in addition to checking account deposits and currency, jumped $2.6 billion to $73.9 billion in the Sept. 14 week.

M-2 showed a 10.8-per-cent rate of growth for the latest 53 weeks, a rate that has been unchanged for three weeks. Both the 7.5-per-cent growth rate for M-1 and the 10.8-per-cent rate for M-2, however, are higher than the Federal Reserve would like.

At its policy-setting meeting in mid-July, the latest for which the minutes have been made public, the Fed said it would like to see M-1 rise at a rate no faster than 6 per cent from the second quarter of 1977 to the second quarter of 1978. M-2 should stay below 6 per cent.

The central bank's aim is to bring down money-supply growth to a noninflationary pace more in line with the real growth in the economy. To slow down the expansion in M-1 and M-2, the Federal Reserve has been lifting short-term interest rates for the last nine weeks, an action that has raised the federal funds rate from 5.35 per cent in the week ended July 20 to 6.10 per cent in the week ended Wednesday. That is the highest level for this key rate since Oct. 1, 1975.

The interest rate on federal funds, which are reserves that banks lend to each other, rose as high as 6 5/16 per cent yesterday before the Fed came into the money market and pumped some temporary reserves into the banking system.

To analysts adhering to the "monetarist" approach, however, the Fed has not raised the funds rate high enough to get money-supply growth back to the range it has targeted. The Fed is not sticking to its announced policy, one such economist charged yesterday after reading the central bank's data.

By waiting until the funds rate got that high, money-market analysts asserted, the Fed had decided to encourage short-term rates to rise.

Prices End Even on Big Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (IHT).—After an all-day advance today the stock market finished the session where it started. Trading was moderate.

Analysts said the market held up well in spite of yesterday's Federal Reserve Board report which showed sharp gains for both major monetary measures during the latest reporting week.

"The bad news was already in the market and pretty much discounted by investors today," said Larry Wachtel, first vice-president of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc.

Among favorable economic news items, analysts cited the government's report yesterday of a 3-per-cent increase in August's durable goods orders.

The Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged at 839.14. It was ahead 2 1/2 points at its high for the day.

Advancing issues and declines were in balance at about 634 each, and volume totaled 18.76 million shares, up from 16.6 million yesterday.

Analysts said there was little news behind the market's low-key attempt to gain and attributed it mostly to shopping among depressed issues after a fall in the industrial index recently to a 21-month low.

Brokers added that the market was nervous about rising interest rates. The Federal Reserve signaled yesterday that it had again tightened credit policy, with federal fund rates rising. Some analysts look for a further tightening because of a continuing sharp expansion of the money supply.

Bargain hunting in some recently weak issues as well as special situations helped the market's earlier gain.

Among the Big Board's largest percentage gainers was Miles Laboratories, which jumped 4 points to 29 1/4 after a trading halt. It has been approached by a company interested in a merger, but Miles denied that acquisition talks are already underway.

Orange-Co, another big gainer in the chain restaurants group, was up 3/4 at 7 1/4.

Airco declined 1 3/8 to 31 3/8. The company's stock was up by more than 3 points yesterday after the Federal Trade Commission said it will drop its opposition to BOC International's acquisition of 35 per cent of Airco stock.

Mesa Petroleum was the big Board's most actively-traded stock, up 2 at 46 1/4. There have been persistent rumors of a pending tender offer for Mesa shares. Analysts said, however, today's gain may have been the result of the Senate vote yesterday to keep the gas-deregulation bill alive. The House defeated the bill in August.

Prices finished lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index closed at 117.13, down 0.11.

W. German Vehicle Sales

FLENSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—New-vehicle registrations in this country fell 26 per cent in August, to 163,249 units, but were still 17 per cent above their year-earlier level, the federal motor vehicle agency announced. There were 221,293 new registrations in July. A downtrend began in April.

New Network Will Speed Up Transatlantic Fund Transfers

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP).—The key process of transferring bank funds from one country to another will get a new look next week when a high-speed telecommunications network makes its debut in North America.

The system, dubbed SWIFT for Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications, is a cooperative, nonprofit association created under Belgian law. It began operations in Europe this past summer.

Its linkup to North America—a $25-million venture that will boost its membership to 503 institutions—will take effect Monday when 60 U.S. banks and seven in Canada join the fold.

The movement across the Atlantic is a milestone, observers say, marking the first effort by North American bankers to speed international fund transfers. Previously, banks had to rely on the mail, telex or cables for communicating international payment messages.

"It used to take days to transmit messages by mail," says Bob Moore, executive vice-president of operations for New York's Chemical Bank and chairman of SWIFT's U.S. group. "But now with SWIFT we have set a goal of 10 minutes for normal messages and one minute for urgent messages."

The result, bankers say, is that money will be available much faster both for use and for earning interest.

SWIFT officials predict that by 1978's first quarter the network will be handling about 100,000 messages a day and that by the end of that year the number will jump to 300,000 daily. More than 50 per cent of the messages are expected to be on behalf of bank customers; the rest will comprise bank-to-bank transactions.

The officials cite a number of reasons for the optimistic forecast. First, they say, the hookup to North America is only the beginning of SWIFT's planned expansion.

"About 40 to 50 institutions in Japan will join the network in 1978, and soon after that we expect to move into both Mexico and South America," Mr. Moore says.

Computer Centers

That expansion will force SWIFT to establish a third North American concentrator, or computer center, to handle the increased traffic. The two concentrators now going into use here are located in Piscataway, N.J., and Montreal. The centers in Europe are based in Brussels and Amsterdam.

The financial institutions joining the network will pay an initial fee and a monthly charge for the privilege. Mr. Moore wouldn't disclose what the average cost to the members would be. The initial fee depends on the number of shares a member acquires in SWIFT.

The monthly charge also would vary from member to member, depending on the volume of its transactions. One New York banker, however, estimates that his firm's overseas message cost under SWIFT will be cut to less than 50 cents each, from $2.50 to $3.

U.S. Companies Operating at 80% of Capacity

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—U.S. industrial firms operated at 80 per cent of capacity in August, off one-half percentage point from July's rate but up 1.5 points from a year ago, according to a study by McGraw-Hill Publications Co.'s economics department.

The study said a decline in industrial production between July and August caused the drop in operating rate for manufacturing, mining and utilities companies.

While production may show little change in the next month or so, the study said it expects production and operating rates to be rising by year end.

The study said manufacturing industries combined were operating at 81 per cent of capacity in August compared with 81.5 per cent in July and 79 per cent in August, 1976.

Production Index Of EEC Off 1.1% In Latest Month

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community's seasonally adjusted industrial production index declined 1.1 per cent in June from May, when it had already been off 1.3 per cent from April, preliminary figures of the EEC's Statistics Office (Eurostat) showed today.

The index, based on the 1970 average, stood at 117.2 compared with 118.5 in May and 120 in April.

Compared with a year earlier, the June index was up 1.6 per cent. It stood at 115.3 in June, 1976.

Activities in the construction industry are not included in the industrial production index.

Eurostat figures showed that on a month-to-month basis the index was declining during the entire first half of the year after rising 2.2 per cent in January from December.

9's Jobless Total At Near-Record

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (AP).—Unemployment in Western Europe moved up again in August to 5.83 million, not far from the record of 5.87 million set in January, according to figures given to the Common Market's Statistical Office by the nine member countries.

The increase of 86,000 was attributed largely to young people who finished school and failed to find a job. The larger increase in July—423,000—was attributed largely to the same cause.

For the nine countries as a group, unemployment was at 5.5 per cent, ranging from 3.8 per cent, ranging from 3.8 per cent in West Germany to 8.5 per cent in Belgium and 9.5 per cent in Ireland. The rate was unchanged from July.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 23

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅞	6¼	StPrud .66	9	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
19	15⅜	Standex .90	6	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	¼
36½	28½	StanW 1.24	3	11	29½	28⅝	29	
24⅝	19⅝	Starrel 1.20	8	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
13	11⅛	StaMSe 1.05		26	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
49⅞	31⅞	StaufCh 1.80	6	156	32⅝	31½	32 —	⅞
17	13½	SterlDg .70	10	587	14	13¾	13⅞	
6⅝	3¼	SterlPre 12b	7	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
13⅜	9¾	Sterndnl .50		11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅞	15	StevenJ 1.20	5	80	15⅝	15	15½+	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	StewWa 1.96	7	5	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜+	¼
23⅜	19⅛	StokVC 1.20	11	54	21⅛	20¼	20⅝+	⅜
13½	11½	StokVC pf 1		z250	12	12	12	
65⅝	53¼	StoneW 2.50	5	6	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	StonCon .60	6	3	12½	12½	12¼	
16½	12⅞	StopShop 1	5	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
18⅛	9⅞	StorTec .67t	9	441	u18⅜	17½	17½—	½
28¼	20	StorerB 1	5	21	20	d19¾	20	
16⅞	12⅛	StridRit .92	8	7	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
50⅝	38¾	StuWor 1.68	4	47	43⅝	43¼	43¼—	⅛
5¼	3⅛	SuavSho .20	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24⅝	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	SuCrest .56	3	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
25	18⅞	SunChm .40	6	42	22½	22¼	22¼	
49	40¼	SunCo 2.52	6	37	43⅝	43¼	43⅝+	¼
51	41⅞	SunC pf 2.25		13	45¼	44⅞	45¼—	⅛
25	19½	Sunbm 1.20	9	22	21¾	21½	21⅝ —	⅛
42¾	33⅛	Sundstr 1.20	9	15	37	37	37 —	¼
60	48	Sunds pf3.50		9	58	57½	57½—	1
16⅛	11	SunsMg .15r	463	151	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	¼
27⅛	21⅛	SuprVal .86	9	40	24½	23⅞	24½+	⅜
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	24	213	210½	212 +	1
9¾	6¾	SupmkG .36	5	33	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅜
22⅝	14⅜	Supscp .75e	6	47	16	15⅝	16 +	½
8¾	6⅛	SutroM .22e	40	13	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
19⅛	15⅜	Swank 1a	7	8	17½	17⅜	17½+	¼
21	16⅜	Sybron .96	7	103	18¼	17½	18¼+	¾
41¼	36¾	Sybrn pf2.40		2	37	36¾	36¾—	¼
14¼	7⅜	Sycor	12	29	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜ —	⅛
8⅜	5½	Systron	8	6	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
		T						
13⅜	7⅜	TRE .52	12	41	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
40⅜	31½	TRW 1.60	8	140	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	½
90	74⅛	TRW pf4.40		10	77½	76⅜	76⅝+	¼
83	67½	TRW pf 4.50		7	69⅞	69½	69½+	½
33⅞	24	TaftBrd 1	7	6	26	25⅜	26	
6⅞	3¾	Talcott	23	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅜	8⅛	Talley .70	6	22	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13⅞	11½	Talley pf 1		16	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
20⅝	17⅜	TampEl 1.12	10	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
42⅞	21	Tandy	7	103	29⅜	29	29 —	⅛
16	9⅝	Tandycft	5	22	10⅝	10	10¼+	⅛
12¼	9	Tappan .24	10	21	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
23⅜	19½	Technr .40	7	95	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
12⅞	5¼	Tchncolr .40	8	38	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
13	9	Technicn	8	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
38¼	28¼	Tektrnx .30	16	210	36¼	35⅝	36 —	¼
6⅞	4¾	Telecor .30	6	13	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
74¼	47⅜	Teledn 1.451	4	415	49	48⅛	48⅝+	¾
9⅜	6⅜	Teleprmt	25	116	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	
3⅛	2¼	Telex	9	68	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
37½	29⅜	Tenneco 2	7	931	31⅞	31	31⅛—	¼
138	112	Tenne pf5.50		5	115	114¼	114¼+	1
17½	10	Tesoro 1		329	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
31	21¼	Tesor pf 2.16		109	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
30⅝	25⅜	Texaco 2	8	1649	28¼	28	28⅛	
39¼	31⅝	TexCm 1.10	10	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞ —	⅛
46⅞	36⅜	TexEst 2.10	9	90	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜+	¾
29¼	26½	TxET pf 2.40		8	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+	⅜
32⅜	29⅜	TxET pf 2.87		15	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
49	41⅞	TexGsT 2.40	9	68	45	44⅝	44⅞+	⅛
22	14¼	Texind 1b	7	13	21½	21¼	21½+	¼
102¼	75⅝	TexInst 1.32	17	326	82¼	81½	81¾	
12⅞	8⅝	TexInt	11	364	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
34⅛	25⅞	TexOGs .28	9	160	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅜
22⅜	18⅞	TexUtil 1.40	9	211	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
31⅞	20½	Texsgif 1.20	13	440	20⅞	d20⅝	20⅝—	¼
55⅛	42½	Texsif pf 3		153	42⅝	d42⅛	42⅝—	¼
5⅜	3	Texil Ind		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅝	25	Textron 1.40	8	59	26¼	26	26 —	⅛
34⅝	30¼	Textr pf 2.08		7	30⅜	d30¼	30⅜+	½
26⅝	22⅞	Textr pf 1.40		1	23¼	23¼	23¼—	¼
27⅜	19⅛	Thiokol 1	7	390	26⅛	26¼	26⅜+	⅜
40⅞	32⅛	ThomBet 1	15	26	37½	37¼	37¼—	½
12⅜	10	Thomin .44	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18½	15⅛	ThomJW .80	7	7	17⅜	17	17⅜+	½
9⅞	7⅜	Thrifty .48	9	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅜	17⅞	Ticor 1.10	6	48	21⅞	21	21	
27	16¾	Tidwatr .60	7	34	22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
13½	10⅞	TigerInt .50	7	89	11⅛	10¾	11 —	⅛
38¼	32	TimeIn 1.30	9	64	33	32⅜	33 +	¼
25⅞	20	TimeMir .80	9	28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
55½	49¼	Timkn 2.20	8	57	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜+	½
18¼	16	Tishman	46	461	17⅛	17½	17½ —	¼
17⅜	8½	ToddSh	78	5	14⅝	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
27⅛	24½	TolEdis 2.12	9	30	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
26½	24¼	TolEd pf2.21		1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
12¼	9⅛	TonkaCp .48	9	45	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ToolRol .40b	12	10	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
15⅞	10⅜	Tracor .28	7	8	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
41½	31⅛	Trane 1.36	9	5	35⅛	35½	35½—	¼
39⅛	34⅛	TranUn 1.92	9	13	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
12½	8⅜	TWA	4	129	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
26⅝	17	TWA pf 2		54	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18⅜	17	TWA pf 1.90		52	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
16⅞	13¼	Transam .80	8	190	15⅛	15	15⅛	
24¼	22¼	Traninc 1.96		6	23⅞	23¾	23¾—	⅛
22½	17	Transco 1.10	9	159	21	20⅞	20⅞	
11⅞	7⅝	Transcn .52	6	5	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
28½	26¼	TrGP pf 2.50		13	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
13¾	9¾	Transoh .28	4	3	12⅝	12¾	12⅝—	⅛
27⅛	21	Tranwy 1.60	7	30	24¼	23½	24¼+	⅝
37	30	Travlrs 1.28	7	329	30⅝	30¼	30½+	¼
43	36½	Travelr pf 9		76	36⅛	d36	36 —	½
22⅜	19⅛	TriCon 2.16e		80	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
10½	8⅛	Triaind .07e		30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
23⅞	14½	TriaPac .60	4	13	21⅞	21¼	21¼—	¼
26⅞	17⅜	Trintyin .80	6	29	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜+	⅜
35⅛	25⅝	Tropican 1	18	117	32⅝	32	32⅝+	1
17¼	14	TucsnG 1.16	9	74	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25⅞	9⅝	TwenCn .70	8	272	23⅝	22⅝	23¼+	⅝
18⅛	14⅞	TwinDs .90	6	6	15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
24½	14½	TycoLab .40	7	23	15	14½	14⅝+	⅛
24⅜	19½	TylerCp .60	6	12	21	20½	20⅞+	⅜
23⅛	18	Tymshr	11	17	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
		U · V						
27½	17½	UAL .60	8	106	18⅞	18⅛	18½+	⅜
20¼	17⅛	UGI 1.48	7	7	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	
31½	28⅞	UGI pf 2.75		z400	31	30⅜	30⅜+	¼
18¼	13⅛	UMC 1.20	10	71	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1¼	UMET Tr		3	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
18⅜	13⅛	UOP .70	8	38	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
24¼	17⅜	UVind 1	5	133	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	⅝
57	36¾	UVIn pf 1.26		2	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜—	⅜
27¼	18½	UARCO 1.30	6	9	19⅝	19½	19½+	⅛
14	10⅝	Unarco .70	4	10	11	11	11 —	⅛
56	47¼	UnINV 3.35e	7	79	51	50⅜	50⅜	
13⅞	10⅞	UnBncp .84	6	24	11⅞	11⅝	11½	
66⅝	47½	UCamp 1.80	10	105	50	49¼	49¼+	⅜
62⅝	42⅜	UnCarb 2.80	7	483	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	
9	6⅞	UnCmrce	12	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	UnionCp	9	31	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16¼	15	UnElec 1.36	9	83	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
76⅝	70	UnEl pf 6.40		z100	74	74	74	
31	28⅞	UnEl pf 2.72		3	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
94	86¼	UnEl pf 8		1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	
59¼	49⅞	UnOCal 2.20	7	119	52⅛	51⅝	51⅞+	⅜
76⅞	65	UOCa pf2.50		3	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛+	¼
58½	48	UPacC 1.70	11	374	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛+	⅜
11¼	9⅛	Uniroyal .50	6	342	9¼	d 9	9 —	¼
91	82½	Uniryal pf 8		z50	88	88	88	
10⅛	7⅛	UnBrand	7	34	7½	7⅛	7½	
15½	12½	UnBrnd pfA		5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
11⅞	10	UnitCp .80e		13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30½	25½	UnEnRs 1.72	6	327	30¼	29⅝	30 +	⅜
16⅛	11	UFinCal .40	5	339	u16½	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
14⅝	11⅞	UnGrnty	5	45	13⅝	12	12⅛+	¼
29¼	25⅜	Ullium 2.44	9	11	27½	27¼	27¼—	
29⅜	19⅛	Unitind .80	7	22	22	21½	21½—	⅜
6⅞	4⅜	Unitinn .14	6	45	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
13⅞	11¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	
44⅛	31	UnNucl 1.20t	9	61	32¾	32	32½+	⅛
15⅞	10⅜	UnRefg .64	5	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	
18½	14⅜	USFoS 1.26e		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37⅜	32	USFidG 1.84	6	67	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝+	⅜
26½	22¼	USGyps 1.60	11	29	23¼	23	23⅛+	⅛
25⅞	24⅝	USGy pf 1.80		3	25⅜	25½	25⅜+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	USHom .24	6	68	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
8⅛	6½	USInd .40	7	104	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	USLeasg .40	6	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	US Rty		75	4¼	4	4⅛+	¼
27	18	USShoe 1.20	7	19	24	23¾	24 +	⅛
50	29⅛	USSteel 2.20	8	1082	29⅛	d28⅝	29 —	¼
33¼	24¼	USTobc 1.40	11	16	29	28⅞	29	
41¼	34⅛	UnTich 1.80	7	230	35⅜	35	35⅛	
182½	155	UnTch pf 8		1	154⅝	d154⅝	154⅝—	½
21½	17⅞	UniTel 1.28	9	217	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
25⅝	22⅛	UniT 2pf1.50		28	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	¼
10¼	6⅜	Unifrod .10	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
10	8½	Univar .56	7	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22⅞	19⅜	UnivFd 1.72	8	6	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	
33⅞	27⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	7	16	31	30⅞	31 +	¼
38⅞	30	Upjohn 1.20	12	261	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞—	¼
19½	14⅛	USLIFE .48	7	168	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
12½	11¼	UsliteF .96a		31	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
23¼	20⅛	UtahPL 1.56	10	83	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
34⅛	31½	UtPL pf 2.80		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
22¼	17⅛	VF Cp 1.10	7	9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
24⅛	17½	VSICorp .80	7	31	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
10¼	7	Valleyin .40	27	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
21¼	14¾	Varian .28	11	16	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
12¼	7⅛	Varoinc .20a	4	60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅝	2½	Venica .151		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe 1.31e		17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
23	12⅞	Velco .20e	29	763	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18⅛	9½	Viacom .20	14	47	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
15⅛	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	393	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
50½	45	VaEP pf4.20		z80	48	48	48 +	½
60	54½	VaEP pf 5		z20	56	56	56 +	¾
91⅝	85	VaEP pf7.72		z30	89	89	89	
104	97½	VaEP pf8.84		z100	102	101½	102 +	1½
110	102¼	VaEP pf9.75		z60	107⅜	107	107⅜	
32⅛	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		27	31	31	31	
91⅛	85	VaE pf 7.72		z1000	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
85½	79	VaEP pf7.20		z20	83	83	83 +	¾
8⅜	4⅜	Vornado		31	5⅛	5½	5½	
27⅜	21¼	VulcnM 1.10	7	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
		W · X · Y · Z						
21	15⅜	Wachov .54	8	96	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	WachRty		6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅛	11⅛	WalMart .18	12	9	15⅞	15⅜	15¼+	⅜
17⅛	14⅛	Walarn 1.10	7	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
28⅞	22⅜	WlkrA 1.40a	7	21	25¼	25	25¼+	¼
21⅝	16⅛	WalBus .66	7	13	18⅛	18⅛	18¼+	¼
27½	20⅛	WallMu 1.20	3	46	22⅛	22	22⅛	
48	35½	WalM pf1.70		6	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
39⅛	26⅜	WaltJm 1.40	6	813	26⅛	d25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
12½	14⅛	WaltJ pf 1		500	12	12	12 +	⅛
42⅛	28½	WaltJ pf1.60		4	28⅜	d28	28 —	½
8⅝	5	WardFd		27	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Warnaco		11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
32⅞	19	WarnS 1.20	7	17	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	WrnCom .80	6	54	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	WrnerCo .60	9	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
31⅛	24½	WarnrL 1.10	12	1407	25⅛	25	25⅛—	
25⅛	21	WashGs 2.08	8	4	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
20⅝	16½	WashNat .80	7	7	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
35	32	WashN pf2.50		1	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
shrd	shhrdlu	rhrdl h hr	h	hrdlu	hrdl	hc rdl	bhrdlur	
26⅛	18½	WashSll 1.20	11	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
25⅜	20½	WshWt 1.76	8	32	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
17⅜	12	WasteM .28	11	38	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞+	¼
25½	18¼	WatknJ .32	12	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅜	5⅜	WayGos .48	14	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19½	17⅛	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18 —	¼
14¼	8	WebbD .10e	15	53	12⅛	12	12	
28½	24¼	WalsMkt .82	9	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
28⅞	24⅜	WellsF 1.12	7	x63	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
13⅜	9½	WellFM .84e	14	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
57	54	WtPP pf4.50		z50	54½	54½	54½	
41	32½	WPtPe 2.40	7	24	35⅛	35	35	
10⅛	7⅛	WnAirL .40	7	1310	7½	d 7	7½	
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	373	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
25	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	7	81	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅜	14	WnPacIn	4	302	21	19¼	20⅛	
23⅜	17	WnPubl .88	8	27	20⅛	20	20	
58⅛	54	WnUn pf4.90		4	55	54⅛	55	
20⅛	17	WUnion 1.40	8	45	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
54⅛	50	WnUn pf4.60		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
58½	54	WnUn pf4.90		4	55	54½	55	
17⅜	11⅞	WnUn dpf1.18		26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
65⅞	61½	WUTI pf 6		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
27⅜	25⅜	WUTI pf 2.56		6	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
22¼	16⅛	WestsEl .97	6	1416	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
1⅛	½	Westmor		36	½	½	1	
33⅜	25⅜	Wstvac 1.20	7	291	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	
16½	14⅜	Weybrg 1	5	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
46½	29⅜	Weyerhr .80	12	398	30⅛	d29⅝	29⅝	
64⅜	46⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		31	46½	d46⅛	46½	
32½	24	WheelF .72	10	49	26½	26¼	26½	
20	10⅛	WheelPit		37	10½	d10⅛	10⅛	
82	48⅜	WhelPit pf 6		z260	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
53	39⅝	WhelPit pf 5		z130	39	d39	39	
27⅜	22¼	Whirlpool 1	9	90	24⅜	24½	24½	
28⅛	19½	WhitCn 1.10	5	121	20½	19⅞	20½	
43⅛	37⅜	WhitC pfC 3		3	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	
8⅞	6⅛	WhiteMt	4	144	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
6⅜	4⅜	Whittakr	8	125	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16	12½	Wickes .72b	7	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10	6½	Wiebldt .36	7	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	Williams 1	7	102	20⅛	20	20	
9⅜	6⅝	WilshrO .12	9	58	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
45⅛	40	WinnD 1.68	13	9	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Winnbgo	14	49	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
19⅛	14½	WinterJ 1	5	14	15	14⅞	14⅞	
32⅜	27⅛	WisEP 2.12	10	103	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
101¼	93	WisE pf 7.75		z30	100	100	100	
23⅜	19⅜	WisGas 1.80	6	6	22	21¾	22	
33⅛	28	WisG pf 2.55		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
23	19½	WiscPL 1.60	7	23	20¾	20½	20½	
21⅜	18⅛	WiscPS 1.54	11	20	20⅛	20	20	
34	25⅜	Witco 1.52	7	8	25⅛	25½	25½	
15⅛	11⅝	WitrD .60	5	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
5⅞	3⅜	WolvrW .30	7	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	10½	Wometc .48	6	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	
8⅜	6½	WoodCp .40	6	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
30	19½	WoodPet .30	11	41	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	
25⅛	18⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6	111	19	18⅞	19	
39½	29	Wolw pf 2.20		7	29⅛	29	29⅛	
6	4⅛	WorldAir	10	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
85⅞	70⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	12	4	84⅜	84¼	84¼	
10⅛	8⅛	Worltzr .40	5	44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅜	9⅜	WylsIn .60	10	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	5⅞	WyleLb .32	6	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅛	⅜	Wyly Cp		77	⅞	13-16	13-16	
58⅛	43⅛	Xerox 1.60	11	255	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
31¾	15⅜	XTRA .24e	6	120	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
13⅜	10⅛	Yates .85e	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	ZaleCp .92	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28	4⅛	ZenithR 1	8	230	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	13	Zurnlnd .60	9	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	98¼	99¼
Ashland 7½-82	99½	100¼
Australia 8¼-83	102½	103¼
Austral 8¾-91	103½	104½
Austral 8¼-92	98¾	99¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	99	99¾
Barclays 8½-92	99½	100½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	97¾	98½
Bell Cnda 7¾-E	101	101¼
BFCE 8¾-83	101¼	102¼
Brazil 9¼-84	99½	100½
Brit Gas 9-81	103	104
BrokenHill 8-85	99¾	100¾
Coc. Berm. 8¼-84	101¾	102¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	101⅛	102⅛
Charbongs 8⅞-81	108½	101½
CityInvest 8¾-84	99½	100¼
Cons Food 7½-91	97¾	98¾
Conoco 8-86	101¼	102¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	100	101
EEC 8¼-82	100¾	101½
EEC 7¾-84	98⅛	98⅞
ECS 8¾-81	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-97	99	99½
EIB 8¼-83	101	101¾
EIB 8-84	100	101
EIB 8¾-92	100½	101½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	99	99½
EMI 9½-89	101½	102¼
Ericsson 8½-89	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 nov	103¼	104¼
Eurofima 8½-83	101¾	102¾
Fiat 8-82	98¼	99
First-Chic 7-80	99¾	100¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	98	98¾
Gould 9¾-83	104	105
GulfWestn 8¼-84	99½	100½
Hamersley 8½-84	101¾	102½
Home Oil 9½-86	103½	104½
ICI 8¼-87	100¼	101
ISE Cnda 9-82	103¾	104¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	101¼	102¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	99¾	100½
Kockums 8-83	99¾	100¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¾	104¾
Michelin 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	101½	102½
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
NCBoard 8-87	97¼	98
NatWest 9-86	102¾	103¾
NBrunswick 9-83	102½	103½
NBrunswick 8-84	100½	101¼
NZealand 9¼-82	104	105
NZealand 8½-83	104	105
NrgKombk 8½-91	100	101
Norskhyd 8½-92	100	101
Norway 8½-81	103¾	104¾
Occidental 9¾-83	104	105
Offsh Min 8¼-85	100⅞	101⅞
Ontario 9-83	104½	105½
OntarioHyd 8-87	100	100¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102½	103¼
QuebProv 8½-81	101½	102½
QuebProv 9-83	102½	103½
Ralston 7½-87	100½	101½
SaabScania 8½-89	98	99
S.A.S. 8-85	99	100
Shell 8-86	103	104
Shell 7½-87	100	101
Singer 8¾-82	101½	102½
Stind 8½-88	103	104
Sweden 8¼-87	99¼	100
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	99	100
TMay 7¾-87	98¼	99
Textron 7¾-87	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-86	102½	103½
Transocean 7½-87	101	102
UnOil 7½-87	100½	101½
Utah 8-87	101¼	102¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	99⅛	100⅛
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	98¼	99¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	83½	85½
Ashland 5-88	91½	93½
Beatrice 6¾-91	110½	112½
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Beecham 6¾-92	97¾	98½
Borden 6¾-91	112	114
Borden 5-92	102	104
BroadHale 4¾-87	78½	80½
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	125	127
Chrysler 4¾-88	69½	71½
Chrysler 5-88	69½	71½
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	96¼	97¼
Cummin 6¼-86	99½	101½
Dartind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-88	89½	91½
Ennia 7¼-92	102	103
Fairchild 5¼-91	86	87½
Firestone 5-88	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	86	88
GenElec 4¼-87	84½	86½
GenFoods 4¾-82	93	95
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	79	81
GulfWestn 5-86	80½	82½
Honeywell 6-86	89½	82½
ICI 6¾-97	96⅞	97⅞
INA 6-97	96	97
I.S.E. 6¼-89	91	93
ITT 4½-87	84½	86½
Jusco 6-92	100	101
Komatsu 7¼-90	104½	105½
Mitsui 7¼-90	109	110
MorganJP 4¼-87	99½	101½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
OwensIll 4½-87	121½	123½
PenneyJC 4½-87	77	79
PhillLamp 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	85	87
Revlon 4¾-83	126	128
Revlon 4¾-87	110	112
Sperry 4¼-88	84½	86½
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	82	84
UBS 4½-87	113¼	114¼
UnCarb 4¾-82	94½	96½
WarnLamb 4½-87	81	83
WarnLamb 4¼-88	77½	79½
Xerox 5-88	82	84

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.53	95.94	109.13
Previous	102.58	96.00	109.16

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.90
Albert Heijn	96
Algembank	323.50
Amrobank	68.30
A'dam Rub	72
Fokker	21.80
Heineken	104
H.V.A.	48.20
Holl-Am-H	—
Hoogovens	27.50
K.L.M.	116.50
Nat Neder	95.30
Pakhoed	66
Philips	26.60
Robeco	181
Rolinco	128
Royal Dutch	138
Unilever	125.60
Van Ommer	145
Ver Mach	49

*Ex Div

Brussels

Arbed	2,300
Brux-Lamb	1,600
Cock Ougree	415
Electrobel	6,440
GB-Inno-BM	1,855
Hoboken	2,650
Pétrofina	4,010
Ph Gevaert	1,240
Soc Générale	1,905
Solvay	2,535
Un Minière	874

Frankfurt

AEG	83.50
BASF	149.50
Bayer	136
Commerzbk	200
Conti Gummi	72
Daimler	349
Demag	148
Deutbank	286
DresdeBk	231.50
Hoechst	135.80
Hoesch	44
Karlstd	366
Kaufhof	246
KHD	164.50
Lufthansa	112
Mannesmann	155.20
Metallgesell	233
Neckermann	119.50
RWE new	178
Schering	253
Siemens	274.50
Thyssen	119
Varta	178.50
Veba	118
Volkswagen	188.50

London

Anglo-Am cp	3.10
Anglo-Am	0.31½
Barclay bk	3.00
Beecham G	6.30
BICC	1.18
Boots	2.24
Bowater	1.82
Brit-Am-Tob	2.72
Brit-Oxyg	0.73
Brit Pet	9.18
Burmah	0.62
CadburySc	0.58
Chartered	1.35
Courtaulds	1.18
DeBeer D	3.07
Decca Rec	5.05
Distillers	1.80
Dunlop	0.98
E Mus Ind	2.28
GEC	2.50
FreeSIGed	18⅞
GKN	3.10
Glaxo Gr	6.84
Gold Fields	1.91
Gt Un St	3.10
Guinness	1.63
Hawker-Sido	1.90
Hudson Bay	10.50
Imp Chem	4.16
Imps	0.75½
Mark&Spen	1.54
Metal Box	3.46
Nichols	0.52
Plessey	1.04
Rand Mines	2.01
Rank Org	2.50
Royal Dutch	40⅞
R.T.Z.	2.08
Shell	6.02
Thorn (A)	3.88
Tube Invest	3.90
Union Carb	2.72
Vickers	2.03
War L3½	0.36
West Deep	9⅞
West Driel	$27.00
West Hold	$23.25
West Min	1.67
Woolworth	0.55
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	651
ERBA	1,275
ErcMarell	202
Fiat	2,080
Finsider	106
Generali	38,475
IFI	2,425
Italgas	696
Italsider	139
LaRinas	50.75
Montedis	242.25
Olivetti	1,030.50
Pirelli	2,214
Snia Viscc	733

Paris

Air Liquide	291
Allmentaire	—
Aquitaine	313.50
BSN	458
Carrefour	1,330
Cim Lafarge	174
Cie Bancaire	312
CFP	104.10
CGE	283
CCF	96
Ferodo	371
Imétal	69.90
L'Oréal	679
Mach Bull	31.15
Michelin	1,340
Moët-Henn	438
Moulinex	164.40
Paribas	92.10
PUK	99
Penarroya	41.50
Perrier	108
Peugeot	308
Rh Poulenc	60.50
Saclior	26.45
St Gobain	124.20
Suez	235
Télémécan	628
Thomson	189
Usinor	24

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,495
Buehrle	2,260
B Boveri	1,625
Ciba Geigy	1,388
Cr Suisse	2,275
Fischer	785
HofRochN	3,275
Nestlé	3,570
Sandoz	4,375
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U.B. Suisse	3,220

b—Bid.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	2.50	1.30½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*2.00*	*1.52*
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	44	38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	64-65	71-72
Lead spot, lb.	.31	.24½-.25
Copper elect., lb	60⅝	74⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	5.7101	3.9497
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.34	.39-.40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.535	4.385
Gold N.Y. oz.	4.535	4.385
COMMODITY Indices		
Sept. 23		
*Nominal	826.93	821.60

NEW YORK FUTURES
Sept. 23, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Oct	7.10	7.10	6.75	6.80	—0.39
Jan	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	—0.20
Mar	8.29	8.30	7.96	8.07	—0.28
May	8.70	8.70	8.40	8.58	—0.22
Jul	9.09	9.09	8.75	8.90	—0.29
Sep	9.15	9.29	8.89	9.05	—0.32
Oct	9.37	9.39	9.05	9.17	—0.28

Sales: 8,610
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb					
Sep	204.00	210.00	204.00	205.00	
Dec	175.00	176.00	172.06	172.06	—6.00
Mar	159.50	161.00	158.20	158.70	
May	158.50	158.75	155.25	157.50	
Jul	153.00	154.00	152.50	154.00	
Sep	147.50	147.50	147.50	b150.00	

Sales: 0.
Parana spot 2.00n.
a-asked, b-bid n-nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	187.00	190.25	186.70	188.00s	+3.25
Mar	170.25	172.49	170.25	170.30s	+2.00
May	163.50	165.10	163.00	163.00s	+1.35
Jul	158.50	158.50	158.00	156.80s	+1.50
Sep	152.50	152.50	152.50	150.80s	+1.55
Dec	144.50	144.50	144.50	142.45s	+0.90

Sales: 935

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Sep	55.40	55.40	54.70	54.70s	—1.30
Dec	56.50	56.60	55.60	55.70s	—1.30
Jan	57.00	57.00	56.00	56.20s	—1.30
Mar	57.80	57.90	56.90	57.10s	—1.30
May	58.60	58.90	58.00	58.00s	—1.30
Jul	59.70	59.70	58.80	58.80s	—1.40
Sep	60.50	60.50	59.70	59.70s	—1.40
Dec	61.80	61.80	61.00	61.00s	—1.40
Jan	61.90	61.90	61.40	61.40s	—1.40
Mar	62.40	62.40	62.30	62.30s	—1.40
Jul	64.50	64.50	64.10	64.10s	—1.40

Sales: estimated 3,058.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	50.80	51.03	50.40	50.82	—0.03
Dec	52.17	52.55	52.15	52.25	—0.06
Mar	53.10	53.60	53.10	53.60	+0.33
May	53.75	54.35	53.75	54.15	+0.33
Jul	54.15	54.80	54.15	54.80	+0.55
Oct	54.70	54.70	54.70	54.70	+0.45
Dec	54.60	54.85	54.60	54.85	+0.20

Sales: 2,850.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	4.52	4.52	4.45	4.45	—0.13
Mar	5.06	5.06	4.97	4.97	—0.11
May	6.20	6.26	6.15	6.22	—0.03

Sales: 1,845

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Nov	123.35	123.35	123.35	b123.35
Jan	107.00	107.00	107.00	b107.00
Mar	102.95	102.95	102.95	b102.95
May	102.40	102.40	102.4	b12.40
Jul	101.60	101.60	101.60	b101.60
Sep	100.00	100.00	100.00	b100.00
Nov	95.50	96.00	95.50	b96.0
Jan	84.50	86.35	84.50	b86.35

Sales: 600.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Sep	457.70	457.90	456.00	456.00s	—3.10
Dec	463.40	463.70	458.60	462.80s	—2.40
Jan	465.00	466.20	461.20	464.60s	—2.50
Mar	471.20	471.50	466.60	470.00s	—2.50
May	477.20	477.30	472.30	475.70s	—2.50
Jul	481.30	481.60	478.80	481.40s	—2.40
Sep	486.90	487.20	484.50	487.00s	—2.40
Dec	496.50	496.60	493.70	495.50s	—2.50
Jan	496.60	498.20	496.20	498.20s	—2.50

Sales estimated: 12,200.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz					
Oct	151.70	152.20	150.90	152.10s	—0.10
Dec	153.60	154.00	152.70	154.00s	—0.10
Feb	155.00	155.40	154.00	155.40s	
Apr	156.10	156.90	155.60	156.80s	
Jun	157.60	158.20	156.90	158.20s	
Oct	160.60	161.40	160.40	161.40s	
Dec	162.00	163.10	161.70	163.10s	
Apr	166.00	166.50	166.00	166.50s	
Jun	167.00	168.30	167.00	168.30s	

Sales estimated 1,886
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Sept. 23, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.49	2.52	2.48½	2.51¼	+.01¾
Mar	2.59½	2.62	2.59	2.61½	+.01¾
May	2.65¾	2.68½	2.65¾	2.68½	+.02¾
Jul	2.70	2.74½	2.70	2.74	+.04
Sep	2.75½	2.79	2.75½	2.79	+.03
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.05	2.06¾	2.05	2.05½	+.00½
Mar	2.13½	2.15¼	2.13½	2.14¼	+.00½
May	2.19	2.20	2.18½	2.19¼	+.00½
Jul	2.22¼	2.23	2.21¾	2.22¼	+.00½
Sep	2.23¼	2.24	2.23	2.23¼	+.00½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.45	5.57	5.45	5.51	+.04½
Jan	5.53	5.65	5.53	5.58½	+.03¼
Mar	5.62	5.73	5.62	5.67½	+.03½
May	5.71	5.79	5.70	5.73	+.02
Jul	5.75	5.83	5.74½	5.77¾	+.03¼
Aug	5.77½	5.84½	5.76½	5.79¾	+.04¾
Sep	5.77	5.77	5.71	5.74½	+.03½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	19.10	19.40	18.95	19.40	+ .32
Dec	19.30	19.78	19.21	19.67	+ .31
Jan	19.40	19.80	19.30	19.75	+ .28
Mar	19.58	20.10	19.50	20.05	+ .45
May	19.85	20.25	19.75	20.25	+ .33
Jul	19.97	20.30	19.95	20.27	+ .34
Aug	20.02	20.40	20.00	20.35	+ .30
Sep	20.10	20.35	20.10	20.35	+ .35
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	142.50	146.30	142.00	142.50	—1.20
Dec	145.50	150.00	145.50	146.30	— .40
Jan	148.00	152.50	148.00	148.30	— .70
Mar	152.50	156.50	152.20	153.20	
May	155.50	158.00	155.00	155.50	—1.20
Jul	158.50	158.50	157.00	157.50	—1.00
Aug	161.00	161.00	159.00	159.50	—1.30

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Sep				455.50	—3.00
Oct	457.50	458.00	453.50	456.90	—2.60
Nov				460.00	—2.80
Dec	463.00	463.80	458.50	462.30	—2.60
Feb	468.50	469.30	464.00	467.50	—3.10
Apr	474.50	474.50	470.00	473.00	—3.00
Jun	479.50	480.00	476.50	478.50	—3.00
Aug	484.00	484.00	481.50	484.00	—3.10
Oct	488.30	489.50	487.50	489.50	—3.30
Dec	496.00	496.00	493.00	495.60	—2.90
Feb	500.00	501.20	500.00	501.20	—3.00
Apr	505.70	506.80	505.70	506.80	—3.20
Jun	511.50	512.40	511.50	512.40	—3.30
Aug	519.50	519.50	517.50	518.20	—3.30
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	41.05	41.27	40.87	41.22	+ .22
Dec	40.00	40.17	39.80	39.97	
Jan	39.05	39.20	39.75	39.15	+ .12
Feb	38.87	38.97	38.45	38.82	— .05
Apr	38.55	38.70	39.22	39.55	— .02
Jun	39.40	39.55	39.05	39.37d	
Aug	39.60	39.72	39.37	39.62	+ .10
Oct	39.55	39.55	39.35	39.37	— .37

Sales: Oct 3302; Dec 2849; Jan 21; Feb 1368; April 516; June 355; Aug 60; Oct 26. Open Interest: Oct 11171; Dec 12936; Jan 634; Feb 8097; April 4349; June 3480; Aug 726; Oct 120.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	39.20	39.30	38.52	38.67	—.50
Dec	37.95	37.95	37.30	37.57	—.37
Feb	35.70	35.75	35.22	35.27	—.50
Apr	32.80	32.95	32.35	32.40	— .50
Jun	34.30	34.30	33.98	34.30	
Jul	34.30	34.50	34.27	34.45	+ .02
Aug	32.80	32.90	32.70	32.90	— .20
Oct	31.30	31.50	31.30	31.35	+ .10
Dec	31.50	31.90	31.45	31.55	+ .02

Sales: Oct 1604; Dec 1814; Feb 675; April 298; June 60; July 22; Aug 8; Oct 21; Dec 3.
Open Interest: Oct 5029 Dec 5798; Feb 2798; April 1949; June 489; July 301; Aug 123; Oct 230; Dec 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct	48.85	48.85	47.25	27.25	— .45
Nov	53.55	54.15	52.70	52.85	— .70
Dec	55.70	55.70	54.65	54.90	— .40
Jan	51.90	51.95	51.90	51.95	+ .20

Sales: Oct 43; Nov 250; Dec 191; Jan 2.
Open Interest: Sep 17; Oct 105; Nov 641; Dec 1005; Jan 62.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	50.60	50.70	49.30	49.67	— .62
Mar	48.90	48.90	47.60	47.85	— .40
May	47.80	47.80	46.70	46.87	— .40
Jul	47.85	47.85	46.65	46.90	— .45
Aug	45.00	45.85	44.70	44.77	— .57

Sales: Feb 5472; March 776; May 210; July 40 Aug 8.
Open Interest: Feb 4884; March 1700; May 1009; July 381; Aug 154.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Sept. 23, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	105	101.25	102 -102.10	105.35-105.45
Dec	111.50	107.75	108.10-108.30	111.30-111.25
Mar	120	116.75	117.30-117.40	120.20-120.25
May	124.55	121.75	122.25-122.30	124.80-125
Aug	126.80	126.75	126.75-127	130 -130.10
Oct	134	131	131 -131.25	134.30-134.35
Dec	136.25	134.50	134 -134.25	136.75-137

3,585 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COCOA				
Sep	2,925	2,868	2,980-2,995	2,860-2,880
Dec	2,557	2,500	2,530-2,535	2,510-2,512
Mar	2,300	2,260	2,275-2,276	2,263-2,264
May	2,185	2,151	2,166-2,167	2,153-2,155
Jul	2,115	2,080	2,098-2,100	2,060-2,080
Sep		2,030	2,010-2,025	1,980-2,015
Dec	—	—	1,945-1,950	1,945-1,955

3,182 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COFFEE				
Sep	2,680	2,680	2,680-2,690	2,650-2,665
Nov	2,370	2,270	2,290-2,300	2,340-2,344
Jan	2,080	2,015	2,040-2,045	2,060-2,065
Mar	1,915	1,860	1,909-1,910	1,859-1,875
May	1,855	1,838	1,850-1,890	1,830-1,835
Jul	1,830	1,820	1,820-1,840	1,805-1,820
Sep	—	—	1,800-1,825	1,790-1,800

4,162 lots of 5 tons.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Sept. 22, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Coper wire-bars:		
Spot	688 - 689	703.50- 704
3 months	701 - 702	717.50- 718
Cathodes: Spot	680 - 681	693 - 694
3 months	693 - 693.50	707.50- 708.50
Tin: Spot	6,540 -6,550	6,620 -6,640
3 months	6,560 -6,570	6,580 -6,590
Lead: Spot	337 - 338	343.50- 344.50
3 months	343.50- 344	350 - 350.50
Zinc: spot	291.50- 292.50	297 - 298
3 months	298.50- 299	304 - 305
Silver: Spot	260 - 260.20	263.30- 263.60
3 months	265.60- 266	267.66- 267.70

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Sept. 23, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Nov	—	—	810- 875	+ 10
Dec	865	850	854- 855	— 16
Jan	—	—	860- 870	— 28
Mar	948	920	920- 922	— 37
May	1,012	985	985- 995	— 35
Jul	1,000		996-1,004	— 29
Aug	1,039	1,025	1,085-1,010	— 40
Oct	—	—	1,020-1,040	— 30
Nov	—	—	1,015-1,043	— 30

180 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Sept	2,555	2,530	2,500-2,570	+ 30
Dec	2,205	2,165	2,197-2,205	+ 31
Mar	—	—	2,050-2,070	+ 20
May	2,030		2,015 —	+ 20
Jul	—	—	1,940 —	+ 20
Sep	—	—	1,910 —	+ 10

37 lots of 10 tons.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.80	87.30	90.50	88.10
Brussels	102.80	102.40	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	144.49	143.48	148.90	132.11
London 30	504.70	505.50	549.20	358.60
London 500	234.04	235.27	248.32	164.45
Milan	67.86	67.43	74.05	57.93
Paris	94.30	91.10	112.90	77.60
Sydney	438.93	438.42	469.87	419.60
Tokyo (n)		Closed		
Tokyo (o)		Closed		
Zurich	317.30	316.80	318.60	292.80

(n) new. (o) old.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—Following is a selected list of National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 23, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅛	4⅝
AFAProt	7½	8½
AID Inc	11	13
AVM Cp	2⅜	3⅛
AddisnW	6½	6⅞
AdvRoss	2½	2⅞
Alberts	11	11½
AlexAlex	47½	48
Alicolnc	12⅝	13¼
AllynB	9⅝	10⅛
AFinCp	11⅜	11⅝
AFurnit	2	2¼
AGreet	11	11⅜
AMicros	12⅞	13⅛
ATvCom	29⅝	30⅛
AWelding	11¼	12¼
Amterre	2	2 3-16
Anadite	4	4⅝
AnheusB	23⅞	24⅛
AntaCp	3⅝	6
ArdMay	1⅜	2
ArkWGs	36	36¾
AsdCola	19¼	20
AtlGasLT	15¾	16
BairdAt	3⅛	3⅞
BangHE	15⅜	16½
BkamRt	11	11½
BasicRs	6⅛	6⅝
BassettF	17¼	18
BaylsMk	9	9½
Beeline	6⅜	7⅛
BetzLab	29	29¾
BibbCo	8⅝	9⅜
BirdSon	28	29½
Birtchr	2¼	2⅝
BlkHillP	22½	22¾
Bonanza	4¼	4½
Brinks	6¼	6⅝
BrookS	24¼	25
BrwTom	35¾	36½
Brwning	9½	11½
Buckbee	3⅞	4⅛
Buckeye	11	11½
BurnupS	4	4⅜
CalWtSv	31	32½
CamobCh	4½	5
CanradH	2⅝	2⅞
CanSwCp	5⅝	5⅞
CapInAir	2⅞	3¼
Captech	4	4⅝
CareCp	4⅜	5½
CenVtPS	15⅜	15⅞
ChmLea	14¼	15⅛
ChesUtl	11¼	12½
ChrisS	116½	119½
CircleF	6	6⅝
CitzUtA	37⅞	38⅝
CitzUtB	33	33¾
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	9⅝	10⅛
ColuVent	⅝	1½
ComCIH	15½	16
CmlShr	26½	28
CnwTel	30½	31½
ConPap	29½	30½
Crawfd	16	16⅝
CrossCo	24¼	25
CutlrFed	1¼	2
DanlyM	14	15
DataDLb	3⅞	4¼
Data 100	7¼	7⅝
DaytMal	25	27
Decorln	2¼	2⅝
DekibAg	23¼	24¼
DeLuxC	24¼	25½
DetCanT	13	14
DetIntB	17¼	19¼
DeweyEl	⅞	1⅜
DiaCrys	16	16⅜
DixnCru	23	23⅝
Docutel	3⅝	4⅛
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
Donldsn	22⅝	23½
DorchGs	10⅞	11⅛
DoyleDB	21⅛	21⅝
DunkinD	9¼	9⅝
Duriron	16¼	17¼
Eberline	5⅜	5⅝
EconLab	22¼	22¾
ElPasEl	11⅜	12⅛
ElderBe	6⅛	7
EleNucl	7	7⅜
ElModul	3	3½
EnrDev	21½	22¼
Entwistl	3	3⅜
EqtOil	16	17
EthanAl	15⅛	16
FabriT	1 3-16	1 7-16
FldUnLf	24⅛	24⅝
Fingrht	6⅝	7
FtBkSys	34⅛	35¼
FtBostn	19	19⅝
FtEmpSt	8¼	8¾
FtWnFin	3	3¼
Flicker	14⅛	15⅛
Fla WatU	⅜	¾
Forest O	17⅜	18
Frmigil	1	1⅛
Fotomat	11⅞	12⅜
Frkln Cp	5⅜	6⅛
Frnkln El	13	13⅛
Frnd Ice	13½	14
Gen RIEs	4⅛	5
G Rinsu	170	174
GovEFn	10⅛	11⅛
Graph Cn	14¼	15
Green Mt	12	12½
Grey Adv	23⅛	24½
Gulf Intst	16¼	17¼
Gyrodn	2⅜	3¼
Harper R	10¼	10⅜
Hartf NC	14	14½
Henred F	17	17⅝
Holobm	1⅜	2
Hoover	12¼	12¾
Horiz res	⅝	1⅛
Huds Pap	27⅛	29
Hyatt Cp	6⅝	7⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	2½	3
Intel Cp	47	48½
Interc En	9¼	10½
Intrmk In	4⅝	4⅞
Intrmt G	17⅞	18⅛
InBk Wsh	7¼	7⅞
IsSou Ut	26¼	26⅜
JamWPr	4⅞	5⅛
Jamsby	13½	14¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14⅛	15½
KaisStl pf	20½	21
Kalvar	1⅜	2⅛
Kaman A	25⅜	26
Kampg A	7⅞	8⅜
Kate Gre	⅝	1¼
Kaysam	6¼	7⅜
Kear Tr	9⅜	10⅛
Kelly Svc	29⅜	30½
Kauff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14⅞	15¼
Key CusF	4	4½
Keys Int	17	17⅜
King Int	3½	4
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	24⅛	25½
Land Res	1⅜	1⅞
Lane Co	16	17
Limit Str	18⅛	19⅛
Lin Bcast	18⅞	19⅛
Loe Eirn	5⅛	6¼
Madisn G	16½	17
Mai Rlty	1⅛	1 5-16
Mailkrt	34	35
MatAssls	7⅜	8⅛
Maul LP	12⅞	13⅜
McCorm	15⅞	15⅞
McQuay	17½	18⅛
Meditrn	23	23¼
Merid In	2⅛	3⅛
Midlsx W	20	21
Midld Ca	1⅜	2⅛
MidiRes	⅛	5-16
Midt Bks	23⅜	24⅜
Millipr	22	22½
MissVl G	16⅝	17⅜
Monf Col	4⅝	5⅛
Moore S	10	10½
Moore P	13⅝	14⅝
Morg Res	⅜	⅞
Mosiek	14⅛	14½
Motch M	5½	6½
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅝
Mueller	17	18
Narag Cp	12¼	13¼
Nat G&O	16	17
Nat Lib	5	5⅝
N SacRsh	5	5⅝
Natnw RI	7	8
NJNat G	17¼	18¼
Nielsn A	21¼	21⅝
Nielsn B	21⅛	21⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅜	12¼
NoEQI un	87	87¾
NW NatG	9⅝	10⅛
NW PuSv	19⅛	19⅝
Noxel Cp	16⅝	16⅞
Ogilvy M	38¼	39
Ohio Ferr	8¼	9⅛
Otter TP	21⅝	22⅛
Over NA	4	4⅝
PCA Int	9	9⅛
Pabst Br	25⅛	26
PacGa R	23⅛	24
Pakco	1⅛	2⅛
Pauley P	6	6⅝
Peerl Mf	10⅛	11⅛
Pa Enter	17	17⅛
Petran H	15⅛	16
Petrolit	35⅛	36½
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4⅝	5¼
Pinkrtn	27¾	28½
Pion HiB	18	18½
Pistilin	2	3
PogoPd	13⅛	13¾
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1½	1⅞
PubS NC	11⅜	11⅞
P Bennet	15	15⅝
PotD Cap	7⅛	7⅝
Qual Inns	2⅛	2⅝
Ragen Pr	6½	7
Rahall C	18½	19½
Raychm	134	139
Raymnd	17½	18½
Recog Eq	8⅛	8½
Road Ex	29⅞	30
Robin M	22½	23½
Roselon	3	3⅜
Rouse	6⅝	6⅞
Rus Stov	11½	12
Sadtler	2⅞	3⅛
Scan Dat	1⅝	1⅞
Scripps H	36½	38½
Sels Dett	4⅛	4½
Seneca F	3⅝	4⅛
SevenUp	27⅞	28½
Shawmt	26⅞	27¼
Snap Tls	26⅜	27⅛
Soldst Sc	5	6
S CalWat	14¼	15
SwGs Cp	11¼	11⅝
SwEl Sv	16	16⅝
Standyn	25⅝	26⅛
Std Regis	19⅜	20½
Stan HPd	14	15
Sterlg Str	5⅞	6½
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	5⅝	6
TIME DC	5½	6
Taco Bell	22⅝	23⅛
Tampax	29	30
Tech Pub	27⅛	28⅞
Tecum P	57½	59½
Tennant	30	32
Tliny Co	12⅝	12⅞
ToscoCp	4⅝	4⅞
Transo O	14⅛	15⅛
Trico Pd	40⅞	41⅞
Tritn OG	5⅝	6⅛
Tyson F	13⅞	14½
Un McGll	9	10
US Surg	12⅝	13¼
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	18½	19
UpPen P	20⅛	21
Valley Gs	10½	10⅞
VanD Air	10⅛	11
Vance S	5⅝	6⅛
Velcro	8½	8⅞
VaN Bok	19	20
Wads Pu	9⅜	9⅞
Wsh NG	15⅜	16⅛
Webb Re	11⅜	12
Weight W	10⅜	11
Weldtrn	2	2⅜
Wellco M	6⅞	7⅜
Well Gar	4⅛	4⅞
Wstn Mtg	2⅝	2⅞
Westmd	42⅜	43⅛
Wdwrd L	24⅝	25⅛
WrldWEn	5⅛	5⅝
Wright W	6	6⅝
ZionUt B	26	27

European Gold Markets

Sept. 23, 1977

	Open	Close
London	151.40	150.9
Zurich	151.375	151.6
Paris (12.5 kilo)	155.36	154.5

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc
1 M.	6 1/16-6 3/16	3 11/16-3 13/16	2⅝-2⅞
2 M.	6⅝-6¾	3 11/16-3 13/16	2½-2 11/16
3 M.	6⅝-6⅞	3 11/16-3 13/16	2⅝-2 13/16
6 M.	6 15/16-7 1/16	3 15/16-4 1/16	3 1/16-3¼
1 Y.	7 1/16-7 3/16	4 -4⅛	3⅛-3⅜

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Sept. 22, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close
Mesa Pet	292,000	48⅞
Colg Palm	228,300	23
Citicorp	212,300	25
Cont Oil	205,600	29⅞
Texaco Inc	177,900	28⅛
Westgh El	170,200	17⅜
DiamShm	159,300	28⅞
IntFlav Fr	154,000	22⅞
Dow Ch	148,000	30⅞
AmTT	143,700	62⅞
Howrd John	138,600	10⅝
Champ Int	133,400	18
Sony Corp	133,400	8⅛
WnAir Lin	131,500	7⅛
Nalco Chem	131,400	29⅞

	Today NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	18.76
Advanced	681
Declined	671
Unchanged	512
Total issues	1864
New 1977 highs	25
New 1977 lows	87

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	838.70	844.77	834.81	839.14
20 Trn	213.62	215.32	212.31	213.48
15 Util	112.07	113.12	111.64	112.50
65 Stk	287.80	290.12	286.40	288.04

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
Industrials	105.26	104.08	104.54
Utilities	54.90	54.27	54.60
Finance	11.50	11.36	11.42
Transportation	13.42	13.23	13.31
Composite	95.69	94.68	95.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	52.16	52.05	52.07
Industrials	55.74	55.42	55.62
Transportation	39.66	39.57	39.57
Utilities	40.98	40.92	40.98
Finance	54.85	54.67	54.67

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales
Sept. 22	182,225	212,939
Sept. 21	112,211	259,955
Sept. 20	117,841	246,104
Sept. 19	118,292	252,491
Sept. 16	125,516	222,47

*These totals are included in the figures.

American Most Active

HouOilM	154,100	35½
Damson Oil	63,700	11⅜
Kaiser Ind	55,600	4⅝
Imp Chem	45,500	7¼
HubellB	43,300	26⅜
Austral Oil	41,400	34⅛
Husky Oil	37,800	24
Patagonia	34,900	7⅛
Fed Resrcs	33,900	6⅜
GRI Corp	32,200	4⅞
Appro final total		2.2
Stock sales year ago		1.4

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
117.36	117.03	117.13

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 25

AhmanHF, AmTT pfB, Aristar Inc, Chris Craft, ConEdis pfC, Crown Crk, CurtisNoll, Deltec Int, Dennys Inc, DialCorp, Emery Ind, Fieldcrst M, GulfUtdCp, Hardees, Heinz pf, Intercti Div, Interpub Gp, Johnson…, Kysor, Miles L…, NatInd, PayLes…, StOOh, Storge, UnitFin…

NEW LOWS— 87

AllegnLud, Alcoa, AmHertlLf, Arkans Best, Armco Stl, Bandag Inc, Beth Steel, CIT Financ, CarpTech n, Ceco Corp, ChILI 4.50pf, CentrnDate w, Champ Int, Chain 1.28pf, ChesapkVa, Chessie Sys, Citicorp, Colg Palm, ConracCp, Copprwld, EastnAirL, Eltra Cp, FMCCp pf, Firestone, FstPa 1.20pf, Gard Denv, Gemini Cap, Gen Tire, Getty Oil, Goodrich, GtAtlPac, Gulf Resrc, Hamm Pap, Hanna Mng, Harsco Cp, Hilton Hotel, Hughes Tool, INCO Ltd, Incom Cap, Inland Stl, Kennecott, KerrMcG, KeystCon In, Kidde 1.64pr, Ligget Grp, Litton Ind, Litton pfcpfc, Lykes pfA, Mead Corp, Medusa Cp, Mohasco, Monsanto, NL Ind, Nalco Chem, Nat Gypsm, North Telec, OlinCp, PetRes 1.75pf, Prole…, Pullma…, Repfel…, Raymo…, Reyno…, Rockwe…, Rockwi…, Robins…, Schiefe…, Schers…, Sherwi…, SherWi…, Simp P…, StdPac…, StorerBr…, Texasgu…, Texaif 3…, Textn 2…, Traveler…, Uniroyal…, US Steel…, UnifTech…, Walter…, WaltJ 1…, Weyerha…, Weyerha…, WheelPit…, WhlgPit…, WhlgPit…

Markets Closed

Banks and stock exchanges were closed in Japan Friday, a national holiday.

INT… HERALD… Ask f…

مطابقة للأصل

هكذا صفحة من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 23

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
ïst .10e	8	77	9	9	9	
.32	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
.32	8	57	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
pf .48		4	5	5	5	
lMf .40b	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
on .28b	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
nCp	8	29	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
nR .04e	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
eOil .16	21	124	17¼	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
sCp	6	29	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Flo .30	5	2	11	11	11	
nca		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
ap .10e	7	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Hsp .24	7	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Pub .56	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Six .24	5	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜+	⅜
kAir	5	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
W .05e	27	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
lac .32e	8	45	5⅞	5	5⅝+	⅜
sCp wt		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Air		12	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Art		93	1⅞	1¼	1½—	⅛
Thr 1	11	26	22¾	22½	22⅝	
ySt .10e	5	4	4½	4½	4½	
aInd	7	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝—	⅛
cCp	41	7	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
cCp wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
rFds .50	8	22	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
X wt		247	⅛	d ⅛	⅛—	1-16
gro		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
Bilt .25		3	5	5	5 +	⅛
Brd wt		18	17⅞	17½	17⅝+	¼
sPd .28	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
apCp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
nMtg wt		1	1-32	1-32	1-32	
ich		8	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
rPd .34	64	12	7	7	7	
eA .44	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
eB .44	7	6	8⅜	8	8⅛	
Vif 2.80e	5	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
finns	6	7	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Peff 2.20	9	39	28¾	d28¼	28¼—	½
ecs .28	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Eq .07e	5	4	6	6	6	
IE .04e	75	41	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
Seat .40	14	6	13	13	13 +	¼
Tec .30e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
IIS .31e		8	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
loC .13e	7	40	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
en .28	5	12	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
non .32f	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
Dev	18	61	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
nin 12		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
wE	4	13	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
ndel	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
mer .30	12	89	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
IOC .20	9	18	12⅛	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
rex .20	3	4	5	5	5	
o Ind		3	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
sCM .031	10	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
sCp wt		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Holr .12b	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
at .30	13	11	18¼	18¼	18¼	
tralO	35	372	35⅛	34	34⅜+	⅜
oTrn		84	4½	4	4½+	½
Bld .10e	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
mRad	8	2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
EMC .20	6	9	4½	4⅛	4½	
ndl 1.20	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
lin	7	5	10	9¾	9¾	
B						
T .30e		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
lgrMt .60	8	2	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
lorEl 32	9	2	22⅛	22½	22½+	¼
dwS .32a		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
nFd 1.11e		10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
gor wt		68	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
lister .46	8	61	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
ner .08	13	49	13¼	12½	13 +	⅜
cley .02f		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
coCa .12	7	13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
mwl .20e	44	3	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
ryR .16	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
ryW .56	8	14	13¾	13½	13⅝	
thSp .20	9	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
uchF		10	3	3	3	
rwick		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
St A .32	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
gEnt		16	4	3¾	4 +	¼
genB	5	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
B pf 1.15		5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
nzO		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
rlea .14b	9	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
rven		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
verly		44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pen .48	8	15	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Dad	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
nkMt 1a	7	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
essng .40	5	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
dinAp .40	14	7	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
itBer .20		11	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
wVall .18	20	14	17½	17¼	17¼	
wne .30	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
adfdN .20	14	31	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
gscan 1a	2	55	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
aunE 1.20	6	1	27⅜	27⅜	27	
ezeCp	12	2	4	4	4	
ewer		6	14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
oDart .20	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
rooksP .50	8	38	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
rownCo wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
rnFA .68	8	11	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
rnFB .68	8	2	16⅝	16⅝	16½+	⅛
uehler	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
uldex	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ring 1.10	7	6	13¼	13	13¼	
rnsin .60	8	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
fferin .56	7	20	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
C						
K Pet	22	96	18⅜	17½	18¼+	⅜
HB	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
HC .24r	15	19	10⅛	10	10⅛	
MI Cp	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
MT		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
RS .20	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
WTran .50	4	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
aldor .30a	9	56	16⅜	16	16⅜+	⅜
alcomp	6	3	3	3	3	
alLf pf .92		9	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
alLf pf 2.50		4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
alPrtC 1.20	6	21	22½	21⅝	22¼—	½
aChbA		9	3	3	3	
ampin		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
dnHomO	13	21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
dHydr .25	11	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
dinPA .75e	11	63	20	20	20	
dnMerr	10	3	13½	13½	13½—	¼
dnSupO	9	40	52	52	52 —	⅛
apehart		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
aplttFd .20	7	5	4	4	4 +	⅛
aressa .15l		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
arnat 1	11	83	32⅞	d32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
aroPL pf 5		z260	62	61¾	62	
arrolDv		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
asFd 1.44		13	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
Castlein	20	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cavitrn .12e	16	40	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	⅜
CentSec .50e		1	6	6	6	
CentryF	18	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Cenvill 1b	6	3	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
Certron	13	2	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
CetecCp .02e	11	3	3	3	3	
ChadMl .60	7	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
ChampHo		72	2	1⅞	2	
ChartMd	6	28	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ChiefDev	15	62	13½	13¼	13½+	¼
ChildWld	8	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
ChitnCp .24	5	7	6½	6½	6½	
Chrisln .20e	7	23	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Cineram	30	36	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
CircleK .80	9	66	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	¼
Citation .40b	5	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
CityGas .84	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Clarmnt		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
ClarkC .10e	5	2	2⅛	2½	2⅜+	⅛
Clarkson .32	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Clopay .16	6	3	u 9⅞	9	9	
Coachm .50	4	44	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	½
Cohulnc .12t	16	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Colemn .68	7	11	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
ColonCml		21	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
Colwell .40	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
ComAll .20	8	10	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
Comdlnt	15	88	16⅛	15¼	15⅞+	⅝
CoPsyc .30a	8	3	15½	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
Compac	7	7	13	13	13 +	⅛
Compo	11	12	6	d 5¾	5¾—	¼
CompoD	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
CompInst	4	2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
Conchm .50	5	15	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
ConcrdF		26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Condec	3	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Conrock .80	9	4	17	17	17 —	⅛
ConsOG	16	51	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
ConsRef .60	9	8	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝—	¼

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
1⅛	⅜	ContMtl	14	3	1	1	1	
17¾	6	Cookin		5	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7½	4⅝	CoopJar .10e	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	2	Cordon		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
20¾	15⅝	CoreLb .40e	10	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅝	11⅝	Cornlius .56	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
2⅝	2	Coscolnc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¾	¾	CotlCp		8	2½	2½	2½	
5⅛	3½	Cramer .12t	42	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	CrestFo	10	3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
34¼	25⅛	CwnCPr .60r	4	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Crownln .28	10	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
15⅞	10¼	CrutcR .36	34	194	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
18⅝	12⅝	CrystlO .60	16	7	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
17¼	10⅛	CubicCp .44	7	21	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Curtice .90	5	9	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
		D						
6½	3⅝	DWG .49t	5	52	3⅝	d 3⅜	3½+	⅛
3⅝	2½	DamonC	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅜	6⅝	Damson	31	500	11¼	10⅞	11	
28	16¼	Daniel .22b	8	16	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	¼
64⅛	48⅛	DataTer	25	46	62½	61⅞	62 +	1½
15⅝	9⅞	Datapd .10e	9	58	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	DayMn .20e	24	23	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅜
1⅝	1	DeRose		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16¼	13⅛	DelLabs .40	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10⅛	7½	DelhiOil	16	19	8½	8⅛	8½	
17⅝	8½	DenTal .10r	18	60	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DevCpA	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Digicon		1	3	3	3	
16⅝	12¾	Dillard .40	5	14	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
1⅛	⅝	Diodes	88	2	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
19	13½	Diversy .70	9	39	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	¼
9⅛	6⅛	Documat	9	4	7	7	7 —	⅛
44⅝	35⅝	DomePt	7	104	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	½
15⅞	12⅝	Domtar .80	15	3	13⅝	13	13 +	¼
8⅛	6⅝	Donkeny .28	4	11	8⅛	8½	8½	
16⅝	12¾	Downy .41e	4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12¾	8⅛	DrivHarr		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
10⅞	8⅝	DrFair .40b	3	11	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
2 3-16	1⅝	Dunlop .25e	5	4	1 13-16	1 10-16	1 10-16+	1-16
11⅛	6⅛	DurTst .30b	11	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Dynicln .06	22	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	DynAm	6	35	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	4¼	DynellEl	33	19	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		E						
3⅞	2⅝	EAC	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	1	EagleC	45	23	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
20¾	17	EarthRes 1	7	22	17⅞	17	17⅝+	¼
3⅛	2	Edmos		1	2	2	2	
10	9¼	EDO .40e	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	4⅝	EganM .42	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
7	4⅝	Ehren .10		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	5	ElcorCp .12	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	ElHose		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	ElAudD .21t	16	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
15⅛	13⅝	Electrog 1	7	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
11¼	7⅝	ElecEng .28	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
2½	1⅝	ElectRes		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4⅞	EngyRs .10	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12	7⅞	EsqRd .39e	5	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾+	¼
3⅞	1⅞	EtzLav		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
16¼	11	EvanA .20b	11	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Execlnd	3	45	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
7⅝	4	Execln .31t	10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		F						
9⅜	4⅝	Fablnd .15e	4	43	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2	1	FairTex	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	5⅝	FamDir .24	6	1	6½	6½	6½+	¼
5	2	FamlRc .15e	9	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	10-16	FashFab		24	1	1	1 —	⅛
10¾	6½	FayDrg .10a	6	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	FedRty 1.28	10	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes	57	325	7	6½	6⅞+	½
24⅛	16¼	Felmnt .20	19	31	21	20⅝	21 +	¼
1½	5-16	Fibrebrd wt		6	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
3	1⅝	Fidelco		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
11⅝	7¼	Filmwy .15r	7	42	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
11	8⅛	FinGen .40	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	FinGnA .40		1	9	9	9 —	⅛
7⅞	6½	FtConn .50a	8	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1½	13-16	FstHartId		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3¼	FstHrt pf .50		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	FtSLSb .40	4	12	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Fstmrk		1	2½	2½	2½	
16⅝	10½	FischrP .48t	5	14	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Fishman		36	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
5¼	3⅝	Flagstf .12	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	11⅛	FlightSf .23	11	8	u16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	¼
5½	3⅝	FlaRck	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6¼	3⅝	FlowGen	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	13⅞	Flowers .44	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19	14	FlukeJ .73t	12	40	17½	17½	17½	
26⅛	16⅞	FlyDiaO	7	89	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	1⅛
8	5⅛	Foodrm .40	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
20⅝	15⅛	Foodws	8	10	18⅝	18	18 —	⅜
8⅝	7⅛	FooteM .25e	13	5	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	ForestLab	16	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10½	6⅞	FoxStaP .50	10	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FranklnRt		12	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
10⅝	8	Franks .40	5	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	FriendFr	14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Frigitp .35t	6	73	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Frischs .30b	6	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	6	FrontA .19t	5	6	8	8	8	
3⅛	2⅝	FrontA wt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		G						
5	2½	GRI		263	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	GTI	10	4	2	2	2	
5⅝	4⅝	Galaxy	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14	8⅝	Garan .60	6	17	10¾	10½	10 +	⅜
3¼	1⅞	Garcia		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	8⅝	GatesLrJet	4	6	10	10	10 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Gaylrd .10e	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	GenExp	29	23	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	GnHous	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	⅝	GnRecre		23	1-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
3⅝	2	Genge	25	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	Genisco		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅝	4⅝	GenvDr .05r	6	2	5	5	5	
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber	6	3	7⅝	7½	7¼—	⅛
18⅝	16⅛	GiantF 1.20	4	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	GiantYel	22	56	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Glasrock	77	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
19⅛	16½	GlatHr .90	6	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	GlenGer .16	20	2	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
17	11	Glnmr .40b	7	3	12⅛	12	12⅛+	¼
12¾	8½	Glosser .36	5	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GloucstE	14	5	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
4½	3⅝	Gldblatt .28	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	10	GoldnCyc	35	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
1½	⅝	Goldfield		17	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	GoodLS	16	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Gdrich wt		1¼	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	GouldT .37e	14	2	7	7	7	
8½	5¼	GrandAu .30	8	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
9⅝	7⅝	GrangrA	5	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
7¼	5⅝	GtAmInd	4	15	6⅝	6½	6½	
10⅛	5⅝	GtBasinP	29	105	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
39⅝	28⅛	GtLkCh .36	10	105	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	½
6⅝	4⅝	GtLakR .15r	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Greenmn	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7½	5⅝	GREIT .40	16	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16	13⅝	GrossTlc 1	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8½	GuardC .56	9	3	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
6½	4⅝	Guilford .20	3	33	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
16½	9¼	GlfRepFn	4	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
		H						
2	¾	HalcoPd	9	5	2	2	2 —	⅛
15½	12½	HallsMot .72	8	16	u15¼	15	15	
6¼	3½	Hamptn	5	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	HanSqRt		4	5	5	5 —	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	HartzM .30	8	81	10⅛	d 9⅝	10 —	⅛
4½	3⅝	HawalA	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	HealthCh	12	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
2¼	1⅛	Helnick .05e	6	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	1⅛	HelmMtg		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Hillhavn .44	6	20	8½	8¼	8½	
4⅛	2¼	Hofman	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	HollyCp	11	45	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	
32¼	25¼	HomeOA .75	8	1	30	30	30 —	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	HospM .60e	16	14	9⅛	9	9⅛—	¼
15⅝	11¼	Hotel 1.37a	19	11	16	16	16	
8	4	HouseVT .16t	12	12	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
40⅝	34¼	HoatOM	23	1097	35⅝	34⅝	35 —	1½
19¾	12½	HowelC .40	14	4	13⅝	13⅛	13¼+	⅜
5	3⅝	Howell .15e	3	1	3½	3⅝	3½	
5¾	4	HuckMfg .20	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
38⅝	31½	HudBO 1.52	8	2	37⅝	37½	37⅝+	½
15⅝	11½	Huffmn .50a	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	HuntH .23e	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30¼	18⅝	HuskyO .80	7	365	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Hycel	10	12	3½	3⅝	3⅜—	¼
		I						
6½	4½	ICM	1	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	IFS .10e	5	10	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	5⅝	ImpCh .22e	7	455	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23¼	18	ImpOilA .85	9	130	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅛
14⅝	10	Incotrm	9	32	12⅛	10⅝	12 +	⅝
1½	1	InflightSv		25	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅛	⅝	InstrSys		223	11-16	10-16	11-16	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅝	6⅛	InsSy pf .25f		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IntegRes	33	4	2	2	2 +	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	IntAlum .70	6	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	IntBnknt	16	55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1¼	IntFdSvc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8¼	4¼	IntProtn .05e	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6½	IntSeaw .60	5	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	IntSysC .25	25	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
25⅝	14⅝	Intrpool .05e	5	27	21	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
34	12½	Intrway .45e	5	27	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	¼
2⅝	1⅛	InvestFla		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅝	17⅝	InvDvA .60e	5	49	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	⅛
7	4⅛	InvDvB .15e	6	3	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
9	4⅝	InvRlTr		22	8½	8⅛	8½	
24¼	14⅝	Ionics	14	12	22⅝	22	22⅛+	¼
12⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .25	6	3	12⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14⅛	IroqB pf 1		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Irvinlnd 1.6	4	22	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		J · K						
15½	10¾	Jacobs .40	6	5	12	12	12 +	⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Jamswy	4	10	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
15½	10	Jeannet .40	8	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝—	¼
3⅝	2	Jetronic	8	8	2	2	2	
8⅞	4⅝	JohnPd .36	19	72	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
4¼	2⅝	JuniperP	14	7	3¼	3⅝	3¼+	⅛
7	4⅝	Jupiter	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19	4⅛	Kaisln 15.30c	2	517	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
5	2	KaneMill wt		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
9½	5⅞	Kenwin .33	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Key Co	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Keystlnd .30	11	3	11½	10½	11½	
2⅝	1½	KinArk	9	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅝	20¼	KirbyEx	10	23	31¼	31	31¼—	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Kollmr .35	8	9	16	15⅝	16⅛	
8⅞	6	KuhnStr .15	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		L						
11-16	1-16	LTVCp wt		6	⅛	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	3½	LaMaur .20	10	6	4½	4⅛	4½—	⅛
5⅝	4	LaPnt .20e	8	8	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LakeSh	27	72	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Landmk		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
11⅝	8	Leath .50	7	73	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	1⅛
28⅝	20⅝	LeeEnt .68	10	43	23	22½	22⅝—	¼
3⅛	1⅝	LeeNat		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	6½	Levitlin .30	5	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	¼
8⅛	5⅝	LewBP .30	8	1	7½	7½	7½	
9⅝	5⅝	LibtyFb	4	15	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
7⅝	6⅛	Lightolr .16	7	11	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
4	2⅝	LincAm	16	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9	4⅝	LloydsE	8	32	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
21⅞	16⅝	Lohmn .80a	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	LoewT wt		24	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7¼	Logicon	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
23¾	16¼	LaGenSv .86	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
28⅛	26½	LouisCe 1.32	7	1	26¼	d26⅛	26¼—	⅛
5⅜	3¼	LundyEl	15	11	4¼	4	4¼+	⅜
4	2½	LynchCo	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅜	1	Lynnwear		10	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
		M						
2⅛	⅞	MDC		20	1½	1½	1½	
7⅝	6¼	MWA .40	22	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1	11-16	Macrod	3	15	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	15½	MePS 1.52	6	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Mngood		4	5	5	5	
6½	3⅞	MangfT .12e	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	¾	Marlndg		1	¾	¾	¾	
11⅝	9	MarFin	6	14	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
10¼	6⅝	Marlene	4	101	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅞
24½	22½	MarGp pf2.25		9	22⅛	22½	22½	
26⅞	17½	MartPr .40	8	108	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅝	Maslnd .60	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Masters		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	McCulO		48	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3	McKeon	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¾	12¼	MeansF 1.08	8	15	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	½
9½	7⅛	Medalst .44	6	12	8⅝	8½	8½	
2⅞	1½	MedalnGp	18	10	2½	2½	2½	
12¾	8⅛	Mednco .28	7	22	12	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
9⅛	5¼	Medfield	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20	14⅝	MediaG .48	7	33	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15¼	7⅝	Megalnt .24	5	7	9	8⅞	9	
13½	12	MEMCo .80	6	2	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
12¼	7¼	Metex .20	3	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19⅛	14⅝	Metpth .05e	14	9	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅜
1⅞	15-16	Metrocar		31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	3¼	MichGen	4	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6⅞	MchSug .40	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	2⅝	MichS pf .24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	4	MidldCo .10	21	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	MidlGls .28	7	8	11⅝	11	11 —	⅜
45⅛	19⅝	MillerW .60	12	65	37½	36⅝	37 +	¼
2	1¼	MissnIT		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
46⅝	31½	MoPcR 1.72	6	4	39⅝	39¼	39½—	½
35⅛	26⅝	MitchlE .12	9	76	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞—	1⅛
10½	7⅛	MiteCp .20	6	1	8	8	8	
9⅛	5⅝	MdMaid .10r	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5⅛	4⅝	MonMgt .40	4	10	5	5	5 +	⅛
52	49	MonP pf4.40		z30	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	1¼
12⅝	10¼	Moog .40	6	2	11½	11⅛	11½	
6⅛	5⅝	MfgGth .48e	30	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	MottSM .08	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3¼	1⅞	Moulding	6	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
12⅝	7¼	MovStar .44	6	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2	1⅛	Movielab	7	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		N						
26	18⅝	NatCSS .40	8	15	24¼	24¼	24¼	
⅜	⅛	Natind wt		71	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅞	1⅝	NKinney		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	5⅝	NtParag .40	7	6	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
12¾	8⅝	NtPatent	30	116	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
4⅞	3⅝	NtSilvr .15e	4	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅝
13⅝	8½	NatwHo .36	7	3	8½	8½	8½	
1⅝	1¼	NellyDon		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1⅞	1⅜	NestLM	9	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
33½	25¼	NENucl .50	10	13	31⅝	30½	30½—	½
17¼	12⅛	NHamp .60	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
1⅞	1	Nidria .05e	7	25	1⅝	1½	1½	
38½	24⅝	NMxAr .25e	145	3	33½	33¼	33½+	¼
10⅞	7	NProc .63e	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅞	15½	NYTim .70	7	26	16½	16⅝	16½+	⅛
20⅝	9	NewbE .40b	4	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Newprk	8	44	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
2⅛	1¼	Nexus .14t		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	12¾	NiagFSv .70	5	x12	17⅝	17	17	
6⅝	2⅜	Nolex	33	86	2⅜	d 2½	2⅜—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	NoARoy .16	7	47	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
10¾	7¼	NoCdO	5	124	8¼	7⅝	8 —	¼
3⅜	2	NovoCp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	4	NuclDia	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
13⅝	9⅝	NumacO	17	29	10½	10⅝	10½	
		O						
22	15¼	Offshore	6	9	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
8¼	5¼	OhArt .24a	7	4	8	8	8	
45⅝	37⅝	OhBrss 2	7	12	44½	43⅝	44½+	⅞
11	7⅝	OhSealy .60	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22¾	16⅝	OnLineS	10	1	16½	16½	16½+	¼
39	22¼	OOkiep		z100	23½	23	23 —	1
8½	6	OutdrSp .20	4	6	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	OxfordFt	16	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	OzarkA .15e	3	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		P · Q						
2	⅞	PF Ind		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅜	1-32	PNBMR wt		10	1-32	1-32	1-32	
½	1-32	PSAInc wt		5	1-32	1-32	1-32	
19	16⅞	PGEpfA 1.50		1	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
17¼	15⅝	PGEpfB 1.37		4	16⅝	16½	16½	
16	14¼	PGEpfC 1.25		3	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
28½	25½	PGEpfV 2.32		31	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
31	27⅝	PGEpfT 2.54		4	29½	29½	29½—	¼
31⅝	29⅝	PGEpfS 2.62		10	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
14½	12⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		1	13½	13½	13½—	½
29¼	22¼	PGEpfO		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
24⅛	22	PGEpfM 1.96		3	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
13¾	12⅝	PGEpfI 1.09		5	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
28	11⅝	PHoldg .16	8	2	21	20⅞	21	
55⅝	50¼	PacLt pf4.50		z300	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛—	¼
20¼	18⅝	PNwTel 1.52	9	5	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
35	29½	PallCp .80	12	33	34¼	34⅛	34¼	
2⅛	⅞	PalomrF		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3½	PandelB	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
8	4⅝	Pantast .30	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	4	ParaPk .20	9	2	4	4	4	
3⅝	2⅝	ParkEl	25	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅝	21⅝	Parsons 1	5	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅞	4	Patagon	7	331	7	6¾	6¾	
9⅝	6½	PatoC .50a	5	23	6¾	d 6¼	6⅜—	¼
15⅞	12½	PebbIB .60	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6¼	5⅝	PearTu .34	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16⅝	6½	Pemcor .30	5	34	15⅝	15	15⅛	
5⅛	1⅞	PECp .70b	3	19	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
15	11	PenRE 1.15	72	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
5¼	3¼	PenobS .20a	17	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	⅛	Pentron	8	10	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
24¼	18½	PepBoys 1b	6	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
21½	14⅝	PepCom .40	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7	Perini .30a	8	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Pertec	9	85	8⅝	8	8¼+	¼
33	14½	PetroLe	14	123	u31	29¼	30⅝+	1⅞
8¼	6⅝	PhilLD .64r	3	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Phoenix		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11½	7½	PicNPay .20	8	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
2⅛	1⅛	PioneerS		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	5⅝	PionTX .40	4	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	PitWVa .56	6	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32	23	PitDM 1.20a	5	1	24	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
45	34⅝	Pittway 1.20	8	46	40	39⅝	40 +	⅛
10½	6	PlantInd	25	113	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
5⅝	4⅛	PlyGm .20e	4	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	PneuSco .80	10	z100	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	¼
11½	6⅝	Polychr .20	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	
11½	8	PrairieO	14	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	PrattLmb 1	12	3	12	12	12	
34¼	28⅝	PrtL pf 2.25		1	29	29	29 —	½
24¼	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	¼
17⅝	7⅝	Presley	4	28	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
3⅝	2	PrimMt	7	3	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.20e	10	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11	9⅝	ProvGas .84	5	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
4⅞	3⅝	PrdBdg .24	5	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	PuntaG	15	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Purpac .06e	12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		R						
2¼	1⅝	RET		57	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4¼	RHMed	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1	RPS		1	1	1	1	
2⅝	1½	RSC	6	56	2	2	2 +	⅛
16½	10⅝	RLC .20	4	24	14¾	14¼	14½	
4⅝	3½	Racon .20a	5	33	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Ragan .10e	5	3	6	6	6	
21⅞	15⅝	RanchEx	16	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
30	17⅝	RgngrO	35	6	26	25⅝	26 +	¼
18⅝	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	10	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	RathP		7	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14	REInvT 1.20	16	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
13⅝	9⅝	RlincT 1.40	8	16	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	RltRef 2.29e	9	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
3	1⅞	ReevesT	250	11	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	6	RefrigTr	4	11	6	6	6	
2	½	RelGp wt		4	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
20¼	13⅝	RemAr .80a	7	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅝	RepHous	24	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27	24	RepNY 1	4	12	24	d23⅝	23⅝—	¼
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCol .08	11	36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
12⅝	11⅝	Resistfix .40	8	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
22⅝	8⅛	Resrts A	20	74	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	¼
26½	17	Resrts B	24	z50	21	21	21 +	½
5⅝	3	RibletPd	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	5½	Richton .40	4	10	7	7	7	
33½	15⅝	RileyCo	6	9	27	27	27	
28⅝	22⅝	RioAlgo 1.08	7	1	22	d22	22 —	⅜
18⅝	11¼	Risdon .40	10	62	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Robntch		25	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅞—	⅜
6	3⅝	Roblin .10e	4	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17⅝	12	Rockway 1b	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Rocor		6	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
15	10¼	Rogers .10e	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RoncoT	8	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	4⅛	Rossmr	217	58	6¼	6⅛	6½	
7¼	4⅝	Ruddick .35e	5	31	6½	6⅜	6½+	¼
8	6½	Rudick pf.56		6	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
2⅞	1½	Rusco	17	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅝	7⅝	Russell .48	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅝	8½	RustCft .40	16	76	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
20	14½	RyanH .50	9	59	16½	16¼	16¼—	¼
		S						
10⅝	7½	SGL .20b	6	4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
2	1⅝	SGSec		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP .36	22	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
15½	11¼	STP .80	10	12	12⅝	12½	12½	
20⅞	8⅝	Safetran	7	46	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅜
10⅞	9½	SDgo pf .88		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
85	76	SDgo pf 7.20		z100	81	81	81 —	2½
33⅝	23⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
14⅝	11	SFrRE .45e	19	19	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
⅝	7-16	SFRE wt		8	11-16	11-16	11-16	
19¾	5⅝	SanJW .40	9	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Sargent	7	25	4⅛	4	4	
11⅝	7⅝	SaundrL .30	4	3	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	ScheibE .56	11	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
12	8⅝	Schenuit .70	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅝	2¼	Schiller	15	9	2⅝	d 2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Schrader .33	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
21⅝	16	SciAtla .12	11	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
27	18⅝	Scope	6	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
4	2⅝	Sealctrn	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3¼	2	SecMtg		61	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5¼	Seles .33	7	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
6⅞	4½	Semich .10r	13	7	6	6	6	
6⅝	4⅝	Srvisco .30	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	3½	Servo	47	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	SetonCo .45	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	7⅝	Shawin .50b	7	29	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SheltrR		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
28½	17⅝	ShenanO	14	32	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅜
3	2⅛	Shopwell	14	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅛	15⅝	Showbot 1.20	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
3	⅞	ShulmTr		9	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Sierrcln .20	9	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅜
12⅛	8¼	Silcolnd .50	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5	2⅝	SikesCp A		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
18½	6⅞	Siloinc .24	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Simplex	15	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Solitron	13	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13	8⅝	SonderB .32	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
15⅝	11⅝	Soundsn .40	6	76	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
13⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf 1.02		2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
14⅝	12¼	SCEd pf 1.08		11	14⅛	13	13½+	¼
15⅝	13⅝	SCEd pf 1.19		8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
25⅝	20½	SCEd pf 2		z250	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf 1.45		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18½	16	SCEd pf 1.30		51	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅜
28⅝	25⅝	SCEd pf 2.30		2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
27⅝	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.21		8	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
108	100	SCEd pf 8.70		12	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝+	1¼
112	107	SCEd pf 8.96		27	108⅝	108	108⅝+	2⅞
7⅛	4¼	SwtGFin .32	4	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	SpectrvR	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	6	Spector	20	14	6½	6⅛	6½	
2⅝	1¼	SpedOP	9	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Spencer .10	23	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	SpenFd .08t	4	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
5	⅞	StdMett	12	132	u 5⅝	5	5¼+	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Stange .18	9	219	6½	6¼	6⅜+	¼
6⅝	5¼	StanAv		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	StarSup .76	4	7	10	10	10 +	⅛
17⅛	13	StarrtHo .36	4	5	12⅞	d12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
22½	15⅝	StepnCh .60	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
22½	15⅝	SteonCh .60	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl	8	6	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
3	2	SterlExt .10	7	4	1⅝	d 1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	StrutW .30	6	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	SueAnn .24	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅛	16½	SunElec .80	10	45	27	26	26½+	⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Sunair .40e	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅝	11⅝	Sundnc	30	44	14⅝	14½	14½	
7⅛	5⅝	SunshJr .28	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
17⅛	13¾	SupFdS .40	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8	5	SupSurg .14	5	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	2⅝	Sosqueh	10	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	Susqh pf.75k		1	14	14	14 —	⅛
24⅝	17½	Syntex .50	10	121	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
19½	13⅝	SyscoCp .40	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8¼	5	SystEng	28	59	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
		T						
2⅝	1⅝	TEI	5	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Talleyln wt		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	6⅝	TandyB 1.70a	5	4	8	8	8	
1⅛	⅝	TechSym		15	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	TechTap .48r	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4	Techtrl	16	6	1	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	TelonR .05l		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	7	TeleCm .40	4	17	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Terna .08a		8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8½	3¼	Tenneco wt		53	4	3⅝	4	
4⅞	1½	Teney	18	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11¼	Teradyn	13	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
13⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16½	11¼	TetraT	10	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8½	5⅝	Texstr .15a	9	128	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
25½	16⅝	Thomsn .25a	8	50	24⅞	23⅝	24½+	⅞
4⅛	2⅝	Thorofar		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
11½	6½	Thriftml .10	3	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛	1⅝	Tidwell	1	5	3	3	3	
27	18½	Tokheim .80	5	19	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
51⅝	47	TolEd pf4.25		z25	49½	48½	49½+	¼
8⅝	5½	ToppsGu .23	15	2	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	12⅝	TorlnCp .80	6	4	14½	14⅛	14+	¼
10⅛	5⅝	TotalPet	7	25	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TorPet wt		8	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16+	1-16
21⅛	13⅝	Total pf .73		2	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
3	2⅛	TownCtry		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
3⅛	2	TransLux .10		14	2	2½	2½	
14⅝	13¼	TriSMtr .20	5	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .13e	8	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	TubosM .03j		273	3 1-16	3	3 —	1-16
11⅛	5⅝	Tuftco .40	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	
28⅝	22⅛	TurnrC 1.60	8	5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
		U						
5	3⅝	URS .24	7	59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2	UVInd wt		273	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10	6⅛	Unimax	12	13	8	8	8 —	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Unimax pf		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	UnFidel	1	77	8⅝	7⅝	8 +	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
⅝	3-16	UnBrd wt		31	3-16	3-16	3-16	
1⅞	1⅛	UnFoods		7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅝	UNelCp		3	2	2	2 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UNitCp pf .70		2	6	6	6 —	¼
5⅝	2⅝	UPieceD		6	5⅝	5	5	
17⅝	12	USFiltr .28	7	108	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
9⅝	8	UnRltT .71e	13	48	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
⅝	¼	UnRltT wt		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	USNtRs	12	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅛	12¼	USRbR 1a	18	21	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
34⅝	29⅝	Unitek .33	12	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	UnivRs .30	10	33	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
		V						
7⅛	5⅛	Valle's	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	10½	Valmac .80	13	7	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	Valspar .28	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
10⅝	4⅛	Vermitrn	7	46	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
4⅝	2	Vesely	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	VisualG .10	6	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	9⅝	Voplex .40	6	52	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅜
4⅝	3	VulcnCp	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	7½	Vulclnc .50	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15½	12⅝	Vulclnc pf 1		8	12½	d12½	12½—	⅛
		W-X-Z						
33⅝	19⅛	WUI .80	9	213	32⅝	31⅝	32½+	⅜
15⅝	10⅛	Wabash .40	6	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	⅛
8⅞	6½	Wacknht .40	6	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WadelEq		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Wainoco	16	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	WalcoN .50b	7	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6⅛	4¼	WallcS .20e	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	Wang .04	14	25	12⅝	12½	12½—	¼
12¼	8⅞	Wang B .14	11	29	10	9⅞	9⅞	
9-16	1-16	WardFds wt		5	5-32	5-32	5-32—	1-32
7⅞	3⅝	Wards Co	5	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	WshHm .10	3	33	3⅝	d 3	3⅛—	⅜
25⅝	21	WRIT 1.76	15	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
5½	3½	Watsco .30	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	5½	WeldTuA	12	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅝	1¼	WellsBen		16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8	5⅝	WescoFn	10	2	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
12⅝	7	WstFin .15a	21	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
⅝	3-16	Whittakr wt		45	¼	3-16	¼+	1-16
6¼	2⅛	Wichita	36	3	4	4	4	
10⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .40	6	11	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
4½	3¼	WilsnB .30	7	5	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	1½	WinstnM		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	2⅛	WolfHB		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅞	WoolLt .06e		7	1	15-16	15-16	
13¼	6½	WorcstC	9	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	WorkWear	5	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4½	Wrather .05e	11	9	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
1⅛	⅜	WrightH	75	119	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Wynnin .40	7	23	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
15	11¼	WymBn .56	6	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Xonics .10	6	67	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
11⅝	8½	ZeroCo .40	6	14	11	10⅞	11	
7⅝	5¼	Zimmr .24	8	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 22, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6750	Abitibi	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
9900	Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
400	Agra Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
17205	Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
1600	Alta Nat	$44½	44	44½+	½
800	Algo Cent	$12¾	12¾	12¾+	¼
100	Alminex	$10⅞	10½	10½	
11620	Am Bonza	$21¼	20½	21¼	
2400	Atco A	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
4350	BP Can	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
3430	Baelster C	$13½	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
13325	Bank N S	$19¼	19	9	3
30	Beth Cop A	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
6200	Block Broe	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
300	Bralor Res	490	490	490	
1100	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
?7?7	Brameda	108	106	108 —	2
500	Brenda M	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7199	Bridger	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3500	BCFP	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
3950	BC Phone	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
3200	Brunswk	385	380	385 +	5
1400	Budd Auto	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2169	Burns Fds	$10½	10⅝	10½+	⅛
2990	Cad Frv	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3800	Cal Pow A	$33	32¾	33 +	¼
29080	Camflo	$15½	15	15⅛—	⅛
1800	Campau A	$5⅝	5½	5½	
4100	C Nor West	$7⅝	6⅝	7⅝+	⅜
2900	C Pakrs C	$20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
1311	Can Perm	$18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
10675	Can Trust A	$26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
900	C Tung	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
800	CCablesy A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1710	Cdn Cel	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
17267	CI Bk Com	$22⅝	22⅝	22½—	⅜
1285	Cdn Tire A	$31½	31¼	31¼—	¼
800	C Utilies	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
300	Canbra	380	380	380 —	20
100	Candel Oil	$15	15	15	
1150	Cassiar	$9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
450	Celanese	315	310	315 +	5
4900	Chieftan D	$14½	14	14½+	⅜
3450	C Holiday	460	450	450 —	5
200	Con Bldg	305	305	305	
425	Con Distrb	315	315	315 +	5
8075	Cons Gas	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1700	Cornat Ind	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	
12605	Con Fardy	280	270	275 —	6
3400	Conwest	415	390	410 +	20
300	Craigmt	410	410	410 —	10
90075	Crush Intl	$10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
600	Cyprus	$8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅛
925	Denison	$54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	¼
14600	Dicknsn	$5	480	5 +	15
2045	Dofasco A	$24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
1075	Dom Store	$16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
550	Du Pont	$13½	13¼	13½+	¼
1?7	Dylex L A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
10180	East Mal	335	315	325 +	15
1900	Electro A	185	172	172 —	8
700	Emco	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5615	Falcon C	460	450	450 —	10
7750	Fibrg Nik A	$23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
500	Fed Ind A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
450	Fed Pion	$23½	23¼	23½+	¼
205	Ford Cnda	$85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
600	Francana	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
100	Fraser A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
1050	G M Res	320	315	315	
350	G Distrb A	$5⅛	5½	5½—	¼
500	Gibraltar	465	465	465	
1400	Granduc	85	85	85	
350	Gt Oil Sds 4	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
200	GL Paper	$23	23	23 —	⅜
200	Gt W Life	$61½	61½	61½	
2050	Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
2100	Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7200	Hard Crp A	290	290	290	
1100	Hawker A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5375	Hayes D A	$5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
800	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1470	IAC	$17	16⅝	17 +	¼
300	Indal	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
200	Indusmin	$10	10	10	
100	Inglis	$10½	10½	10½+	1
1600	Inland Gas	$10½	10⅛	10½	
2150	Inter-City	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1589	Int Mogul	335	325	335 +	10
5875	Int Pipe A	$15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2550	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
350	Jannock A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
100	Jannock B	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1700	Kaiser Re	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
2350	Kerr A	$13⅝	13½	13½	
2400	Koffler A	$6	6	6	
4515	Labatt A	$18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	¼
105	Lab Min	$32½	32½	32½+	⅜
3300	Lacana	445	435	435 —	5
345	LOnt Cem	310	310	310	
750	LL Lac	164	161	161 —	3
6800	Lob Co A	305	300	300 —	5
1100	Lob Co B	300	300	300 —	15
150	Loeb M	465	465	465 +	10
2800	MICC	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
200	Mclan H A	$10	10	10 —	⅛
11543	MB Ltd	$19⅝	19	19⅝	
9900	M Lf Mills	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
100	McGraw H	$6½	6½	6½	
2947	Moore	$29	28⅞	29	
1100	Murphy	$8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
600	Neonex	277	277	277	
8235	Noranda A	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅛
9121	Norcen	$11½	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
100	NTecm B w	$10	9⅞	10 +	1
24642	Oakwood P	262	253	260	
18900	Ocelot B	$12¼	11⅝	12 —	⅛
2200	Orchan A	188	180	180 —	6
4450	Oshawa A	460	445	445 —	15
35225	Pamour A	485	465	485 +	15
1600	PanCan P	$31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
21	Patino N V	$15¼	15	15 —	¼
300	Pembina	405	405	405	
900	Petrofina	$18	18	18 —	⅛
8560	Pop Shops	$6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
510	Pine Point	$30⅝	30¼	30¼+	⅛
100	Pitts C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10100	Placer	$17¾	17½	17¾+	½
1200	Ram	$11⅝	11	11	
400	Redpath A	$15	14⅝	15 +	¼
7605	Reed Oslr A	$8⅞	8½	8½—	⅜
202	Reichhold	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5765	Shell Can	$15⅛	15	15⅛	
2903	Sherritt A	430	425	425 —	10
2250	Siebens	$16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
9467	Simpsons	475	470	475 +	5
600	Simpson S	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
600	Slater Stl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
950	Southm A	$20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
50	St Brodcst	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4995	Stelco A	$26⅛	26	26¼+	⅛
350	Steep R	245	245	245 +	2
65	Tara	$16⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	1⅝
3750	Teck Cor A	$6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
100	Teck Cor B	480	480	480 —	5
2000	Tex Can	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
1000	Thom N A	$12	12	12	
17987	Tor DM Bk	$17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
500	Torstar B	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
7363	Traders A	$17	16⅝	17	
4420	Trns Mt A	$11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
6848	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15½	15⅝+	⅛
7800	UGas A	$10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
1600	Union Oil	$11½	11⅛	11½+	¼
1532	U Keno	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2606	U Siscoe	$7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
3700	Upp Can	168	165	165 —	3
300	Vestgron	$11	11	11 —	⅛
4200	Voyager P	$10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
600	Weldwod	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
200	Wstburne	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
800	West Mine	410	410	410 +	
1326	Westo	$12½	12	12½	
3150	Woodwd A	$15	14⅞	15 —	
1300	Yk Bear	375	370	370 —	
11300	Yukon C	200	200	200	

Total sales 2,116,280 shares

Currency Rates

September 23, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4685	4.3020	106.045*	50.06*	27.92y	—	6.8820*	104.49*	39.95*
Brussels (c)	35.91	62.565	15.4035	7.2745	4.059*	14.537	—	15.185	5.8035
Frankfurt	2.3285	4.0600	—	47.201*	2.634x	94.30*	6.498*	98.57*	37.84*
London (z)	1.74235	—	4.0590	8.5990	1,541.25	4.3050	62.53	4.1290	10.77875
Milan	884.05	1,541.40	379.60	179.21	—	358.21	24.63	374.04	142.99
Paris	4.9245	8.6015	211.890*	—	5.5800x	199.850*	13.7515*	208.770*	79.790*
Zurich	2.3640	4.12035	101.50*	47.91*	0.2674*	95.735*	6.5900*	—	38.22*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.18625; Escudo: 40.575 Israeli £: 10.33; Peseta: 34.575; Schilling: 16.595; Sw. krona: 4.8560; Yen: 266.38; Norw. krone: 5.5175; Fin. mark: 4.1670; Belgian financial franc: 35.92; Hong Kong $: 4.6345; Singapore $: 2.4445; Canadian $: 0.9318.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1955	Bnk Mont	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
1700	Basic Res	$6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
100	Can Cem	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
500	CanSo Ry	$41½	41½	41½—	½
2667	Cdnlnt Pw	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
200	Canron	$23½	23½	23½+	¼
405	Con Bath	$23	23	23 —	⅜
1100	Dom Bridg	$22⅛	22	22	
430	Dom Text	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
4800	Fncl Col	187	185	187 +	2
300	Imasco	$27⅛	27¼	27¼+	⅛
100	Molson A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
100	Power Cp	$8½	8½	8½	
250	Price Co	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
990	Royal Bnk	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
100	RoyTrst A	$16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
200	Zellers	$5½	5½	5½—	⅛

Total sales 455,524 shares.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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International airport 1 hour. Rent approx. £650 monthly. Phone: Switzerland (021) 51.22.85.

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BUTTE MONTMARTRE: Unusual house, 240 sq.m., reception, 4 bedrooms, 3 toilets, garden, sun, calm. Tel.: 526.31.74.

16th, PRIVATE TO PRIVATE: 3 rooms, all comforts, interesting price. Tel.: 504.53.96, a.m.

FRENCH PROVINCES

5 MINUTES PAU AIRPORT. Country house, typical style, unique view Pyrénées, 9,000 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, swimming pool. Fr. 600,000. Call: Leblond, Paris, 970.71.34, after 7 p.m.

CANNES, SEA VIEW: 2-bedroom flat. Pool, tennis court, park. Box 3,891, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SWITZERLAND

New fully furnished apartment in booming young ski resort. Immediate occupancy. 4/6 beds, all services, 50 sq.m. S.F. 115,000. Non-Swiss buyers permitted. Renting service in owner's absence. For details or viewing, write: T. D. Cainan, 3961 Zinal.

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GOLF OF ROSAS, Sta. Margarita: Beachfront, excellent view, tennis, waterski, diving, sailing, windsurfing. Apartments with 2 and 3 double and single bedrooms, bathroom / toilet, living room, kitchen and balcony, completely furnished, directly from owner, write at once. It is possible to contact me there between the 25th of Oct. and the 5th of Nov. 1977. Write: Box 998, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

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Palm Beach Apartment Bldg.

18 units. Gross income $60,000. Invest $150,000 cash. Good financing. We will manage property. Resort Properties Intl., Box 1,121, Palm Beach, FL 33480. (305) 659-0866.

FLORIDA MIDEAST COAST
One of the most beautiful water oriented estates in the world, minutes from airport & shopping, with total privacy. Color brochure available. Write: Jo Nell Nilsson, Realtor, 1900 S. Harbor City Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32901, or phone: 305-724-6363.

BANK FOR PURCHASE. Good paying U.S. bank near Ft. Worth, Texas, for purchase. Also beautiful mansions on the Gulf of Mexico by BOA VISTA International of London, England. Telex: 919242 BVPCD G. Tel.: London, 01-834-0930.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LAKESIDE piece of land Deltona, Florida. All possibilities for recreation U.S. $15,000 net. Write to: Box 46, 83420 La Croix Valmer, France.

FLORIDA, APARTMENT Houses & Commercial Properties for sale by owners. H. Schloss, 5701 Collins, Miami Beach 33140.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE SEEK fully equipped studio in Paris, Oct. 1-10. Call: Paris, 340-14-99.

TWO COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES in England bringing in rents of about U.S. $16,000 for sale or would exchange for suitable residence or similar in Europe, preferably Switzerland, California, etc. Write: "Pathways," Howe Road, Onchan, Isle of Man.

PERSONNEL WANTED

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS, LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," PAGE 10.

FIELD ENGINEERS

A subsidiary of a Fortune 100 U.S. company has immediate openings in Iran for Field Engineers experienced in the installation of Telex circuit switching systems.

THE QUALIFIED APPLICANT will *have a minimum of 5 years hardware* and related software experience with minicomputers with extended memories and associated peripherals such as movable head discs, magnetic tapes, card readers, line printers and Teletype line interface terminals.
An understanding of communications network techniques is an asset.

RESPONSIBILITIES will be in the areas of operations, maintenance and commissioning of telecommunications systems. Tour of duty will be for approximately 2 years.

Our main sites are located in Teheran and Shiraz with 9 geographically spread peripheral sites.

STARTING SALARY commensurate with experience and excellent benefit package.

For consideration, please reply, in confidence, to:

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INTERESTING unskilled work available LONDON area, contact: JAMES, BANDITOON PERSONNEL, 20 York Street, London W.1. Tel.: (01) 486 8241

EXPERIENCED NATIVE AMERICAN TEFL teachers. Direct method or similar. Good knowledge of French. Apply in person only, Mon. 26th or Tues. 27th Sept., from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. American Center, 261 Bld. Raspail. 75014 Paris.

TAX SPECIALIST: Int'l accounting firm has immediate openings for individual to work principally on U.S. individual income tax returns of American executives in Europe. Prior tax or accounting experience desirable. Positions available in several major cities in continental Europe. Excellent opportunities for advancement. Write: Box 99,775, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED

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A major subsidiary of a Fortune 100 U.S. company has an immediate opening at our Telex circuit switching sites in Iran for Programmer.
The qualified programmer will have a minimum of 5 years experience in real-time minicomputer hardware/software interface and problem solving. Large computer background is an asset. Our languages are Latin and Frasi.

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$50,000-$100,000

WORLDWIDE, well-known American Company seeks Sales Representatives to call on American employees of U.S. oil companies *in the Middle East area. Our company* representatives have earned $10,000 per month in these areas. Must be U.S. citizen, have some college, and able to furnish 100 references. Rapid advancement possible. Complete training. Company executive will conduct interviews in Middle East. Send resumé to: Box 99,645, Herald Tribune, Paris

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PHILLIPS PETROLEUM
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PERSONNEL WANTED

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Chemical Trading Company established in Brussels requires area Sales Manager in the fields of plastics, paints and detergents (raw material) as well as different chemicals. Minimum five years experience. Age between 30 and 40. Fluent in French and English.

Please apply to:
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CHEMICAL COMPANY S.A.,
Avenue des Arts 44, Bte 7,
B-1040 BRUSSELS, Belgium.

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APPLICANT FOR MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER needed immediately. Apply: American School, Las Palmas. Telephone: 928.35.04.00 or 928.35.04.04.

WANTED: BASKETBALL trainer-player for senior teams high-school level. Call: 722-34-24 or 720-24-44, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THERE WAS A YOUNG GIRL with degree who said "the travelling life 's for me—I can speak Portuguese and Spanish with ease and besides have great writing ability. Write: Box 12,436, Herald Tribune, Paris

YOUNG LADY, 34, Executive English, French, German, Italian. Int'l business references. Free to travel. PR, seeks interesting position, also part-time. 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Paris: 551-81-00.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

2 FRENCHMEN, bachelors, seek permanent job, cook/butler/chauffeur/complete housekeeping, good references. Visa for U.S.A. Box 99,741, Herald Tribune, Paris

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies free now. NASH Agency 27 Grand Parade, Brighton. U.K. T.: 64502

HELP WANTED

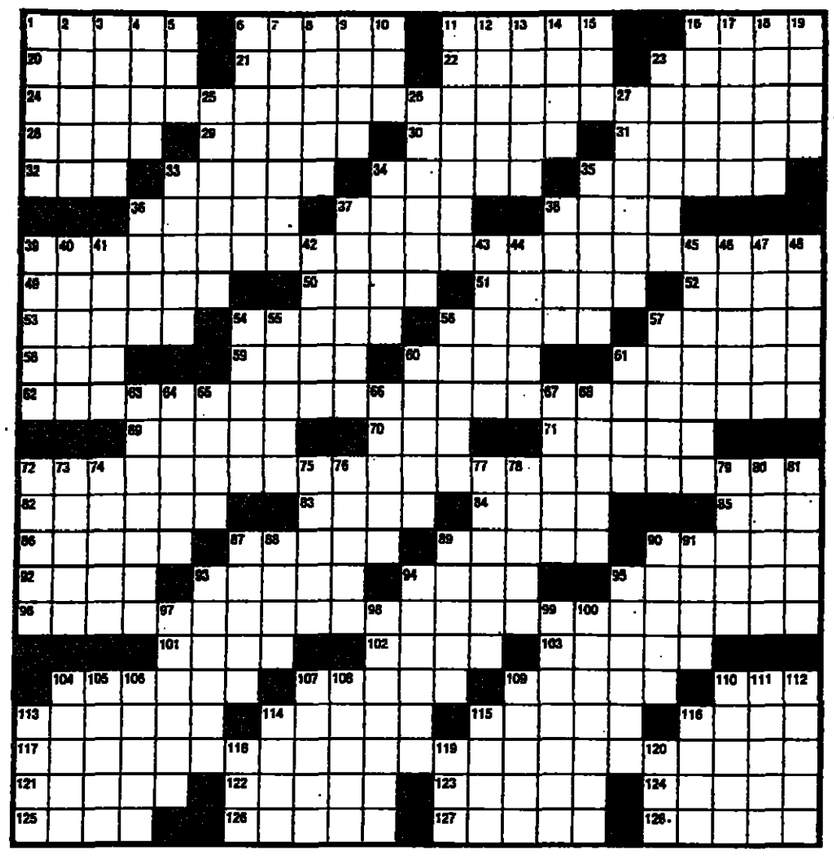
ENGLISH-SPEAKING au-pair, for family with 2 children, ages 7 and 5. Own room/bath. Near Los Angeles. Photo/references to: Box 12,440, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SEEK CHEERFUL WOMAN to care for year-old boy in Paris, four days weekly, Sunday-Wednesday 2:30-9 p.m. Tel.: 520-91-43.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

CHESS MATCHES—By William Lutwiniak



ACROSS

1 Falls short
6 Beguile
11 Diets
16 Track event
20 Play part
21 Second showing
22 —— loose (free)
23 Inventor Pliny
24 King
28 Flooring
29 Roman times
30 Buggies
31 Raise a nap on
32 Infiltrator
33 Santés
34 Swivels
35 Ford, often
36 Then, to Pierre
37 Baba and Pasha
38 Liana
39 Queen
40 —— extent (partly)
50 Long, long time
51 Steeler coach and family
52 Pointed arch
53 Mesial source
54 "Ah, me!"
56 Famed soprano
57 Tightens, as a drum
58 —— mater
59 —— noire
60 Truck part
61 Borrower
62 Bishops
68 Radio-tube workers
70 Cask: Abbr.
71 Livy or Ovid
72 Fawns
82 Musical pieces
83 Followed slavishly
84 Fearing that
85 Wolfert
86 —— left field
87 The Foul Fiend
89 Gossips
90 Bohr and Borge
92 St. Paul's designer
93 Oca or yam
94 Would-be jr.
95 Whirl
96 Knights
101 Garroway
102 Miami's county
103 Friend of Solomon
104 Giant step
107 Anecdote
109 —— end to
110 Cpl. or sgt.
113 —— force (by all means): Fr.
114 Roulette bet
115 Oriente native
116 Artery
117 Castles
121 Warmth
122 Nightclub
123 White Sands' county
124 Horatio
125 Letter opener
126 Selected
127 Could and would
128 City on the Aire

DOWN

1 Dali
2 —— off the old block
3 Where the Adige flows
4 Corso money
5 Part of R.S.V.P.
6 Wardrobe
7 Most spiteful
8 Importunes
9 Basks
10 Chemical ending
11 C.S.A. general
12 Relative
13 Monads
14 As an example
15 Cinque follower
16 Philippine port
17 Originate
18 More gulleful
19 Third Reich cabals
23 Noted prep school
25 Clothe
26 A science
27 Office help
33 Sweetheart
34 Move furtively

DOWN

35 Perfume bottles
36 U.S.S.R. town
37 Shore bird
38 Odious
39 Public storehouse
40 Straight thinking
41 Newton
42 Prelims
43 —— sides (everywhere)
44 Lover
45 Glacial deposit
46 Guam's capital
47 Drive back
48 Concurrences
54 "—— in the hand . . ."
55 Charter
56 Glorify
57 Converging
60 Caustic
61 Flaccid
63 Touchdown
64 Incite
65 Mfg.
66 "Ghosts" creator
67 Cavort
68 Sets of type
72 Believes, of yore
73 Dark-eyed beauty
74 Between: Prefix
75 Eucharistic plate
76 Museum offering
77 Run out
78 City of India
79 Shore
80 Garbo
87 Smooth-tongued
88 Rose's love
89 Ski-lodge offering
90 Bob or Thomas
91 Ancient Armenia
93 Merchant
94 Caught
95 Rifle
97 Disarmament
98 Bedecked
99 Controversy
100 Spanish gypsies
104 Be curious
105 —— lie (fibbed)
106 Grapevine growth
107 —— through (persevered)
108 Stereotyped
109 Less polluted
110 Sverige's neighbor
111 Was concerned
112 Incenses
113 In —— way (ailing)
114 Hoofbeat
115 —— d'Azur
116 Lead or bit
118 Cameroons tribe
119 Soho coin, for short
120 Bad: Prefix

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	U	M	A	C		S	P	O	U	T	S			S
S	O	N	A	T	A		C	A	S	S	E	T	T	E
C	U	S	T	E	R	S	I	S	T	S	T	A	N	D
U	S	E		E	T	H	O	S		R	E	B	U	D
T	E	N	T			A	W	E	T			I	T	A
S	T	E	R	N	S		R	I	V	A	L		S	A
		N	U	I	T	S		S	I	D	E	S		T
G	R	A	N	D	P	A	M	O	S	E	S		U	R
R	A	P	I	D	S		A	R	U	T		A	G	O
A	M	U	S	E		A	R	I	E	S		P	A	T
V	O	L		R	E	N	T	S			P	R	I	D
E	N	I	D		D	O	B	O		A	T	O	M	S
		A	A	R		C	L	E	N		R	O	S	A
			E	A	S	E	L		N	I	C	E	M	A
E	D	E	S	S	A		L	O	S	E	S		A	F
S	E	A	S	I	C	K		C	O	L	I	C		F
C	A	R	P		S	N	I	T			N	A	P	A
A	L	L	O	Y		O	G	E	E	S		E	R	I
A	M	U	S	E		A	R	I	E	S		P	A	T
R	O	O	K	I	E		B	O	T	T	O	M		S
P	U	B	E	S		S	T	T	H	O	M	A	S	
S	T	E	R			E	S	T	E	R	S		D	I

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Clear
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Clear
ATHENS	28	82	Clear
BEIRUT	29	84	Clear
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Overcast
BRUSSELS	16	61	Variable
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable
BUDAPEST	15	59	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	Clear
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast
FLORENCE	18	64	Clear
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Variable
HELSINKI	6	41	Clear
ISTANBUL	25	77	Clear
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear
LISBON	20	68	Variable
LONDON	17	63	Variable
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy
MADRID	22	72	Variable
MIAMI	29	84	Variable
MILAN	19	66	Cloudy
MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
MOSCOW	4	39	Cloudy
MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	59	Drizzle
NICE	20	68	Clear
OSLO	14	57	Clear
PARIS	17	63	Variable
PRAGUE	13	55	Overcast
ROME	19	66	Variable
SOFIA	—	—	Unavailable
STOCKHOLM	16	70	Cloudy
TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
TUNIS	24	75	Clear
VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	—	—	Unavailable
WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings. U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

KITH

By P. H. Newby. Little, Brown. 143 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE some American writers of fiction seem to hunger for an instantaneous professionalism with their first novel or story, there is a kind of English author who, even after publishing several well-received novels, appears to be trying to maintain the tone and manner of a gentleman amateur, the sort of person who regards writing fiction seriously almost as a rather sordid or vulgar act.

P. H. Newby, for me at least, is one of these self-deprecators.

"Kith" begins so indifferently that I thought Newby was being ironical when he wasn't. The reader is introduced to Cozens, the protagonist and narrator, with such an ebb and flow of flashback that I felt I was intruding on a private conversation that could be interesting only to the speaker himself and a very close friend or relative.

Even after "Kith" hits its stride, Newby is at some pains not to press us. It takes getting used to, I admit, all this discretion, this negative solicitude. Eventually, I saw that this was to be a story of passion: Perhaps that accounts for the preliminary reticence.

Cozens's Uncle Foulkes is in a hospital outside of Cairo. He may be dying, and asks his nephew to go to Cairo and see his young Copt wife, Nadia. He wishes to know only that she is well and happy. She will not visit him in the hospital because she cannot bear the smells.

This happens during World War II, and the novel describes an immediate, excruciatingly intimate war, waged by a few people against one another, against the background of a large, comparatively abstract war being fought by tens of millions. Perhaps Newby believes that such small wars are the bloodiest ones and traumatize us even more than the others.

Nadia, Foulkes's young wife, explodes like a bomb in Cozens's face. Up until now, he has been trapped in a humiliating noncombatant role, trying to get transferred to active service. Nadia proves that the otherness of a foreign culture may be its most lethal and secret weapon, something like a nerve gas that deranges the senses.

As love stories go, "Kith" is only a moderately interesting one—yet Newby is better than that and regularly transcends his material. His details are superior to his plot, as if he might be casual about his plan but never about his taste. It is the small touches that distinguish him, such as Nadia's elderly, pedantic father lurking in her doorway to attack those who come to dishonor her, and having his dentures broken for his pains. Or Cozens's uncle reflecting that he might have spared himself heartache if he had taught geology instead of literature. "Perspective, that's what I've yearned for," he says, but he got Nadia instead, a case of a student and her professor both falling victim to the illusions he disseminates. Nadia, too, has a nice moment when she ahistorically, unsymbolically throws herself from the top of a pyramid.

"The writers have let us down," Cozens remarks somewhere in his narrative. "Nobody can live up to the vitality of fiction. It leaves us feeling inadequate." "Kith" often sounds as if it was written partly to redress that imbalance.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

This list is based on computer-processed sales figures from 1,400 bookstores in every region of the United States.

The New York Times

FICTION

This week		Last week	Weeks on list
1	The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough	1	15
2	Illusions, by Richard Bach	2	14
3	Dynasty, by Robert S. Elegant	7	5
4	The Crash of '79, by Paul E. Erdman	3	40
5	Full Disclosure, by William Safire	4	9
6	Delta of Venus, by Anais Nin	5	7
7	Ooms, by Robin Cook	6	3
8	Oliver's Story, by Erich Segal	8	28
9	The Investigation, by Dorothy Uhnak	—	2
10	Condominium, by John D. MacDonald	9	23
11	The Second Deadly Sin, by Lawrence Sanders	—	1
12	The Rich Are Different, by Susan Howatch	10	4
13	The Chancellor Manuscript, by Robert Ludlum	11	23
14	Falconer, by John Cheever.	13	24
15	Seawitch, by Alistair Maclean	—	1

NONFICTION

1	All Things Wise and Wonderful, by James Herriot.	1	3
2	Looking Out for Number One, by Robert J. Ringer.	2	11
3	Your Erroneous Zones, by Wayne W. Dyer	5	56
4	The Book of Lists, by David Wallechinsky, Irving and Amy Wallace	3	14
5	The Dragons of Eden, by Carl Sagan	4	14
6	The Camera Never Blinks, by Dan Rather with Mickey Herskowitz	6	8
7	It Didn't Start with Watergate, by Victor Lasky	7	15
8	Vivien Leigh, by Anne Edwards	9	9
9	The Path Between the Seas, by David McCullough	10	6
10	The Possible Dream, by Charles Paul Conn	11	2
11	The Grass Is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank, by Erma Bombeck.	8	47
12	Fishbait, by William Miller, as told to Frances Spatz Leighton	12	10
13	How To Take Charge of Your Life, by Mildred Newman and Bernard Berkowitz	13	2
14	Roots, by Alex Haley	15	45
15	Changing, by Liv Ullmann.	14	18

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 23, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
- — (d) Baerbond SF832.20
- — (d) Conbar SF769
- — (d) Grobar SF612
- — (d) Stockbar SF817

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
- — (d) CSF Fund SF21.42
- — (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.55
- — (d) ITF Fund N.V. SF7.59

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
- — (w) Capital Int'l $15.46
- — (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.89
- — (w)-Conv. Capital S.A. $23.96

CREDIT SUISSE:
- (d) Actions Suisses SF282.50
- — (d) Canasec SF482
- — (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF75.75
- — (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF66.50
- — (d) Energie-Valor SF21.80
- — (d) Ussec SF564
- — (d) Europa-Valor SF121.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
- — (d) Concentra DM20.90
- — (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM474

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
- — (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $19.90
- — (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sycs. Tr $56.36
- — (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.86
- — (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.24
- — (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.48

G T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
- — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $35.62
- — (w) G T Dollar Fund $8.11

JARDINE FLEMING:
- — (r) Jardine Japan Fund $55.81
- — (r) Jard Sth-East Asia $12.31

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 170 GENEVA 11
- —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF382.50
- —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF252.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
- — (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $95.44
- — (w) Sterling Fund $120.01

SEPRO:
- — (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.83

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
- — (r) Parfon Sw. R Est. SF1,588.50
- — (r) Securswiss SF996

SWISS BANK CORP.:
- — (d) America-Valor SF409.25
- — (d) Intervalor SF59.75
- — (d) Japan Portfolio SF406.25
- — (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF223.25
- — (d) Univ Bond Select. SF86.50
- — (d) Universal Fund SF87.69

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
- — (d) Amca U.S Sh. SF28.25
- — (d) Bond Invest. SF73.75
- — (d) Convert-Invest. SF75.50
- — (d) Emit Europe Sh. SF124.50
- — (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF96.25
- — (d) Globinvest. SF58.75
- — (d) Pacific Invest. SF74
- — (d) Rometac-Invest. SF382
- — (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF150.50
- — (d) Sima Swiss R Est. SF178.50

UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:
- — (d) Atlantikfonds DM13.90
- — (d) Europafonds DM38.55
- — (d) Unifonds DM19.15
- — (d) Unirenta DM44.20
- — (d) Unispecial I DM61

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund $6.55
- (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.35
- Austral Select Fd $1.57
- (w) Browninvest $12.71
- (d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,324
- (d) Caribico Growth Fund $160.50
- (w) Citadel Fund $3.91
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $906.05
- (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.57
- (w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs $13.55
- (d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.48
- (w) D.G.C. $39.81
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $9.68
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.89
- (d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.99
- (d) Europe Obligations LF1,064
- (w) First Eagle Fund $3,084.11
- (w) First Intern'l Fd. $145.08
- (d) First Nat'l City Fund. $25.94
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF1,716
- (d) Formula Selection Fd. SF9.24
- (d) Fonditalia $9.57
- (d) Frankf.-Trust Interins. DM45.93
- (d) Fund of N.Y (ex-divid.) $9.53
- (w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus. $8.90
- (w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $8.19
- (w) Haussmann Hldgs NV $1,818.40
- (i) H.O.I.T Robet $25.35
- (d) Icofund $9.35
- (d) Interfund S.A. $9.70
- (w) Intermarket Fund $130.18
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.52
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.33
- (r) Invest Atlantiques $32.16
- (d) Italamerica S.A Fund $8.13
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.24
- (r) Japan Growth Fund $19.96
- (d) Japan Selection Fund $48.30
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund $23.51
- (d) KB Income Fund LF1,636
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.96
- (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. $24.51
- (i) Leverage Cap. Hold $35.02
- (w) Luxfund $20.28
- (m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $42.75
- (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.56
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.17
- (d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.59
- (w) Nippon Fund $12.58
- (w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund $5.88
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.83
- (w) N A M F $58.44
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.62
- (d) Renta Fund LF1,844
- (d) Rentinvest LF910
- (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.44
- (w) Samurai Portfolio SF89.20
- Share Realty N.V SF15.51
- Share International N.V $4.68
- (w) SMH Special Fund DM53.10
- (d) Soros Fund $324.27
- (w) Talent Global Fund $9.15
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $29.47
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N.V $40.85
- (w) Transpacific Fund $24.31
- (w) United Cap Inv. Fd $2.74
- (w) Universal Dollar Trust $5.30
- (d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd $10.10
- (w) Western Growth Fd $5.41
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd $481.30
- (w) Worldwide Securities $53.05
- (w) Worldwide Special $4,016.48

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; z — New; N A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split ** Ex RTS. "S"—Suspended: N C.—Not communicated: ●—Ex-coupon.

PEANUTS



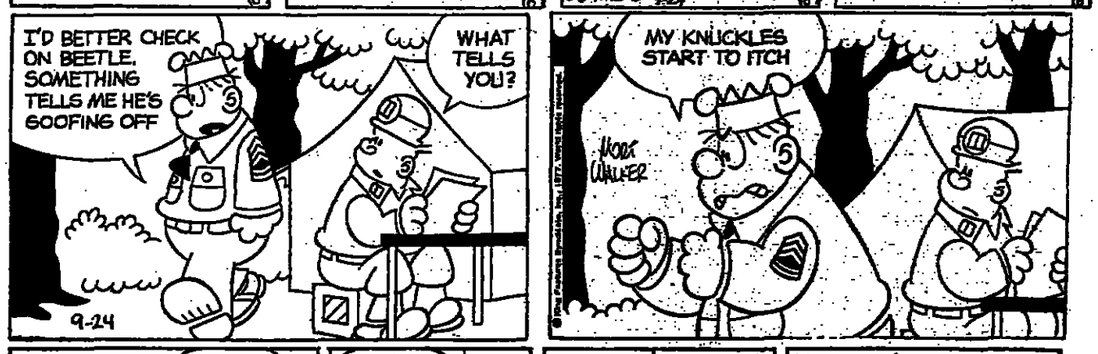
B.C.



BLONDIE



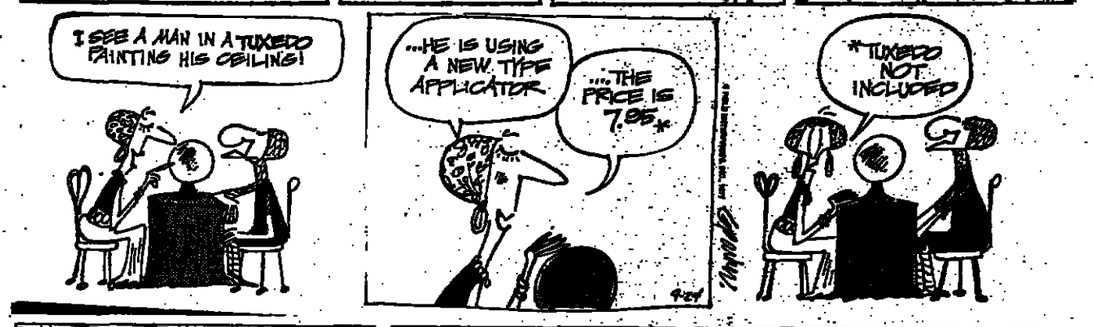
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



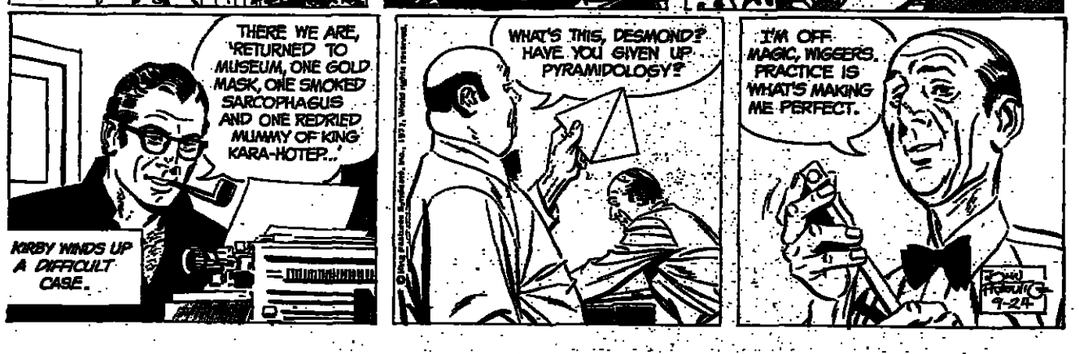
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUMEO

ZABLE

REWAYL

LANNID

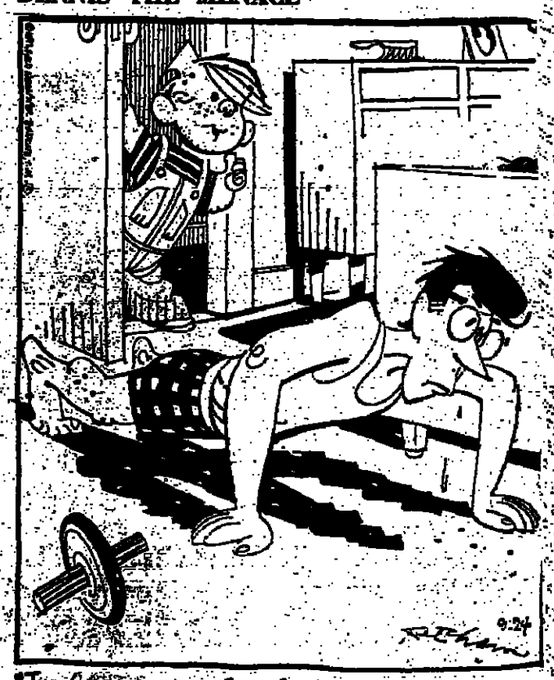


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "○○○○" ○○○○○ (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUTE WEARY GRATIS NOGGIN
Answer: Neckwear for a successful author— "ROYAL-TIES"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

Red Sox Defeated, Yankees Idle

...les Dominate Blue Jays Again, 7-1

...mas Boswell
...E, Sept. 23 (WP).—
...nilar tale of two
...orial Stadium last

...ore Orioles, those
...climbers, won with
...e, 7-1, behind Mike
...-hitter, to reach a
...1/2 games behind
...York Yankees. The
...ave won 15 of 19

...e Blue Jays, those
...d, lost for the 100th
...fledgling year.
...3-10) fanned eight,
...ible-play balls off
...r Alan Ashby and

For the Blue Jays (52-100), Otto Velez's solo homer after the score was already 7-0 was the only chirp.

Scoring but three runs in three games against Jim Palmer, Ross Grimsley and Flanagan, Toronto hardly looked primed for its three-game series at home against the Yanks this weekend.

"Don't worry," said Flanagan, who ran his success streak to 11-2 since June 27 with a rapid, 2-hour 7-minute performance. "We saw some of the Jays at a party last night and they're some kind of psyched for the Yanks.

"We seem to stop them with our pitching. Boston beats them with hitting. But they give the Yankees fits."

The Blue Jays understand to what an extraordinary degree they hold the fate of the American League East race in their feeble beaks. The Jays are playing an incredible 24 games in 25 days against Baltimore, Boston and New York between Sept. 5 and Sept. 29. Only three games against Cleveland interrupted the streak of matchups against the big boys.

"We don't mean to arrange or disarrange the pennant race," said Toronto's Steve Bowling. "But it seems inevitable that we will."

"Whoever beats us the most is going to win," said third baseman Roy Howell. "The guys we ambush the worst are going to lose."

The O's have finished with the Jays at 10-5. Boston has a whopping 9-2 edge, with four games in Fenway Park due next week. The Yanks, however, are only 6-6 against the worst team in baseball and lost a 19-3 face-reddener to Toronto 11 days ago.

"We're not supposed to beat anybody at any time," Jay manager Roy Hartsfield said bitterly in assessing his team's unique position as designated victim in this pennant race. "We're not crying about it and we're sure as heck not rollin' over."

In other games, reported by the wire services:

Tigers 5, Red Sox 4

At Detroit, Steve Kemp, who has more RBI than any rookie in the league, stroked a two-run double in the middle of a four-run seventh that gave Detroit a 5-4 victory over Boston.

The loss dropped Boston three full games behind the idle first-place New York Yankees with only 10 games remaining.

Rookie right-hander Don Aase carried a 3-1 lead into the seventh but pinch-hitter Tim Corcoran singled with one out and scored when Ron LeFlore got his third hit of the game and 201st of the season—a 430-foot triple—off the center field fence. That brought in Jim Willoughby, who got Tito Fuentes to ground out to the mound for the second out but walked Rusty Staub intentionally. Kemp swung and missed, next missed a bunt attempt, then drilled his double to left-center field. Center fielder Fred Lynn got a bad jump on Kemp's hit.

Kemp's hit scored two runs to put Detroit ahead, 4-3, and after Jason Thompson was walked intentionally, Ben Oglivie scored Kemp with a double down the first base line.

White Sox 5, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Ralph Garr's run-scoring triple highlighted a two-run ninth that gave Chicago a 5-4 victory over Seattle.

Cubs 5, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Larry Bittner singled home the final two runs and reliever Bruce Sutter recorded his 30th save as Chicago defeated Philadelphia, 5-3, and kept the Phillies' National League East magic number at four.

Braves 8, Astros 4

At Houston, Brian Asselstine drove in three runs with a double and a single to lead Atlanta to an 8-4 victory over Houston.

Expos 2, Cardinals 0

At Montreal, rookie left-hander Dan Schatzeder limited St. Louis to six hits and drove in the winning run with a two-out single in the seventh as Montreal edged the Cardinals, 2-0.

Padres 3, Reds 1

At San Diego, Gene Tenace capped a two-run rally in the fifth with an RBI single that snapped a 1-1 deadlock and led San Diego to a 3-1 victory over Cincinnati.

Blyleven Pitches No-Hitter

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 23 (UPI).—Throughout Bert Blyleven's career, they've always talked more about his potential of becoming a superstar pitcher rather than his actual accomplishments.

All that may have ended last night, though. The righthander recorded his first career no-hitter, a 6-0 victory over the California Angels.

"I didn't plan on anything like this," he said. "All I wanted to do was improve my record." Blyleven is now 14-12 on the season.

Sidelined since Sept. 6 because of a groin injury, Blyleven faced only 28 batters in pitching the third no-hitter in the major leagues, all in the American League, this season.

Ron Jackson reached base on Bert Campaneris's error in the third, but was erased when Andy Etchebarren grounded into a double play. Pinch-hitter Carlos May received a two-out walk in the ninth. Blyleven then struck out Thad Bosley.

Blyleven was acquired by the Rangers with infielder Danny Thompson from the Minnesota Twins for pitchers Bill Singer and Jim Gideon and infielders Roy Smalley and Mike Cubbage in June of last year.

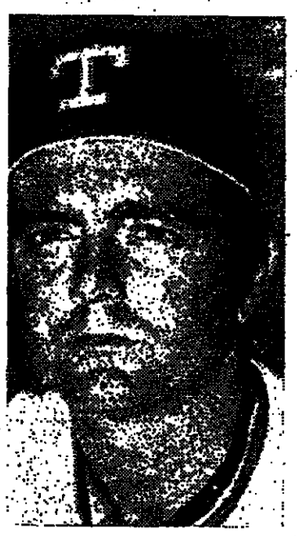
Blyleven was still bothered by his groin injury last night.

"I pulled it again in the first inning," he said, "and then I pulled it real good in the eighth. But I wasn't going to come out. Not with a no-hitter going. I was going to throw underhanded first.

"I had two cortisone shots after my last start and I don't know if I'll be able to pitch again this year. But this is a great way to end it, isn't it?"

"Bert was really hurting out there," said Ranger manager Billy Hunter, "but I told him I wasn't going to take him out until he gave up a hit. Then I was going to get him out of there real fast. I had two guys ready in the bullpen the last couple of innings."

The first two no-hitters this season were recorded by Jim Colborn of the Kansas City Royals and Dennis Eckersley of the Cleveland Indians.



Bert Blyleven

Weightlifting Record

STUTTGART, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Roberto Urrutia of Cuba set a lightweight world record of 315 kilos for the combined snatch and jerk at the world weightlifting championships here. The old record was 312.5 kilos.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	93	59	.612	—
Baltimore	92	61	.601	1 1/2
Boston	90	62	.592	3
Detroit	72	81	.471	21 1/2
Cleveland	67	85	.441	26
Milwaukee	64	90	.416	30
Toronto	52	100	.342	41
Western Division				
Kansas City	95	56	.632	—
Texas	86	67	.562	10 1/2
Chicago	85	68	.556	11 1/2
Minnesota	80	73	.523	16 1/2
California	72	80	.474	24
Oakland	59	91	.393	36
Seattle	58	95	.383	38

Thursday's Results
Baltimore 7, Toronto 1.
Detroit 5, Boston 4.
Chicago 5, Seattle 4.
Texas 6, California 0.

Friday's Games
Milwaukee at Minnesota, n.
Texas at Oakland, n.
Chicago at Seattle, n.
Kansas City at California, n.
Boston at Detroit, n.
Baltimore at Cleveland, n.
New York at Toronto, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	94	58	.618	—
Pittsburgh	88	65	.575	6 1/2
Chicago	80	73	.523	14 1/2
St. Louis	79	74	.516	15 1/2
Montreal	71	81	.467	23
New York	60	93	.392	34 1/2
Western Division				
x-Los Angeles	92	60	.605	—
Cincinnati	82	72	.532	11
Houston	76	76	.500	16
San Francisco	76	83	.458	22 1/2
San Diego	66	88	.429	27
Atlanta	59	94	.386	33 1/2

x-Clinched Division Title.

Thursday's Results
San Diego 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
Montreal 2, St. Louis 0.
Atlanta 8, Houston 4.

Friday's Games
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Montreal, n.
St. Louis at New York, n.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, n.
Los Angeles at Houston, n.
San Francisco at San Diego, n.

...ague Leaders

...AN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
...	147	585	119	225	.385
...	145	563	101	188	.334
...	144	504	83	168	.333
...	146	618	98	201	.325
...	130	536	69	173	.323
...	152	609	99	194	.319
...	130	534	106	168	.315
...	128	459	62	143	.312
...	113	456	60	142	.311
...	135	460	78	143	.311

... Min., 119; Bostock, K.C., 100; Fisk, Bos., ...

... IN—Rivle, Min., 113; ... 11; Rice, Bos., 105 ... 105; Hobson, Bos., 101; ... 01.

... Min., 225; LeFlore, ... Bos., 194; Bostock, ...ton, Bos., 182.

...Rae, K.C., 52; Lemon, ...n, Bos., 36; Jackson, ... Min., 36.

...w. Min., 16; Rice, ...C., 13; Cowens, K.C., ..., 12.

...Rice, Bos., 35; Bonds, ...N.Y., 35; Scott, Bos., ...31.

...ES—Patek, K.C., 50; Bonds, Cal., 39; LePage, Oak., 36.

... decisions) — Gullett, ...3.79; Barrios, Chi., 14-... drow, N.Y., 11-4, .733, ... 11-4, .733, 3.86; Gul ...716, 3.62; Splittorff, ...3.69; Lyle, N.Y., 13-5, ...son, Min., 16-7, .696.

...T S—Ryan, Cal., 335; ...313; Tanana, Cal., 205; ...; Blyleven, Texas, 180.

...NAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
...	151	513	105	209	.341
...	116	453	53	152	.336
...	141	487	77	158	.324
L.	143	562	91	187	.321
...	150	585	116	188	.321
...	148	552	108	177	.321
...	142	473	102	147	.311
...	143	507	68	156	.308
...	141	524	92	160	.305
...	154	627	91	191	.305

... Cin., 116; Morgan, Cin., ... in., 108; Schmidt, Phi., ... h., 105.

...D IN—Foster, Cin., 142; ... 121; Burroughs, Atl., ...A., 112; Cey, L.A., 110.

... Pgh., 208; Rose, Cin., ... 188; Templeton, St. L., ... 178; Garvey, L.A., 178.

...arker, Pgh., 44; Cash, ...ardo, Mil., 40; Hernan... Reitz, St. L., 38; Rose, ...n, Hin, 36.

...Templeton, St. L., 17; ... 10; Schmidt, Phi., 10; ...L., 10; Almon, S.D., 10; ...0.

...—Foster, Cin., 49; Bur...30; Luzinski, Phi., 36; ...36; Garvey, L.A., 31.

...ES—Taveras, Pgh., 66; ...55; Morgan, Cin., 48; ... 48; Moreno, Pgh., 46;

... decisions)—Candelaria, ... 2.48; Seaver, Cin., 19-... dm, L.A., 19-6, .760, 2.66; ...il., 16-6, .727, 4.11; Lon-... .714, 3.88; Carlton, Phi., ...; Reuschel, Chi., 19-8.

...3—Nieko, Atl., 353; ... 194; Koosman, N.Y., ... Phi., 190; Rogers, Mtl.,

...ites Chosen

...ept. 23 (Reuters).— ...s European Cup soc... be played in Wem... in London next ...e European Football ...A) announced. The ...Cupwinners' Cup will ...the Parc des Princes May 3.

The Mighty Steelers vs. the Mighty Raiders

By Bob Oates

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—The big game of the early season pits Oakland against Pittsburgh—pro football's dominant teams—this weekend. Both have reached the last five playoffs—no two teams have ever done that well—and one or the other has won the last three Super Bowls.

Moreover, players on the teams detest one another. The Raider-Steeler feud has nurtured some of the angriest men in the history of sports, including those who carried the fight to court last spring when an Oakland player, George Atkinson, sued the Pittsburgh coach, Chuck Noll, for defamation of character.

And so it is that the Raider-Steeler game here Sunday can be defined as the game of the year, or at least the month, in pro football.

At the moment Oakland is by far the sharper. In the last three weeks the Raiders have crushed their California competition—the 49ers, Rams and Chargers—by a composite 72-0.

Despite a slow start, Pittsburgh also blanked the 49ers Monday night, 27-0, climaxing a strange weekend in which no less than five pro clubs were blanked. But the Pittsburgh defense is not yet the machine it can be or was last season when it shut out five of 14 opponents.

Whereas the Raiders could have beat San Francisco by 10 touchdowns if they'd had a mind to—or so it looked—the Steelers labored with quarterback Terry Bradshaw through a scoreless first quarter Monday and were all out to make it 13-0 in the third quarter.

At a time when Oakland is continuing to start and polish its 22 Super Bowl starters, the Steelers don't have their act together. Middle linebacker Jack Lambert is still getting acclimated after his holdout. Defensive backs Mel Blount and Glen Edwards aren't even in the lineup. End L.C. Greenwood is injured, taking out Pittsburgh's best rush man, and Joe Greene is still pacing himself for the season, or something.

By contrast, the Raiders are in unprecedented September form. There has probably never been a sharper football team this early in the season. When quarterback Ken Stabler and his bodyguards run out to begin an Oaklund series, they convey an awesome message: This is a team that can be stopped by nothing human. When the offense is relieved by Ted Hendricks and Oakland's 10 other defensive bandits, the message is: They shall not pass, or run or even budge.

When Stabler fights Bradshaw, their offensive lines will be performing differently.

By the deliberate planning of their leaders, the Steelers have the smallest blocking line in the league, the Raiders the largest, and the different things they do are rooted in what they want their blockers to do.

A Wagon Train

Oakland's offensive linemen form a wagon train around Stabler and shut out everything, including, sometimes, daylight.



On running plays, the Oakland line leans forward and like a glacier obliterates all the debris in front as fullback Mark Van Eeghen follows behind.

By contrast, the smaller, quicker Pittsburgh blockers dart around like 200-pound fireflies making trap blocks and cross blocks. The Steelers' mighty fullback, Franco Harris, who looks like he could run through a barn door, rarely has to try. Instead, with uncommon speed and quickness for a 225-pound bruiser, Harris just humps along the winding path built by his blockers, a path that isn't very wide because they seldom bludgeon anybody out, but wide enough.

On pass plays, Bradshaw, in contrast to the motionless Stabler, sometimes zigs from hashmark to hashmark, and occasionally from waterbucket to waterbucket. His throws also differ from Stabler's: they come twice as fast.

Active Linebackers

Behind a traditional four-man rush, Pittsburgh attacks with probably the most active linebackers in football.

Oakland's three-man rush is backed by the game's best four-man unit of linebackers, including Hendricks and Phil Vilapiano.

In both franchises there are those who say the secondaries are the heart of the defense if not the team. Certainly in both franchises the meanest people are back there: Atkinson, Jack Tatum and the other Raiders, and Blount, Mike Wagner and other Steelers. Aggressive, uninhibited players all. A "criminal element," Chuck Noll called them.

© Los Angeles Times.

Colts-Jets and Other Matchups in the NFL

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—A preview of National Football League games, with won-lost records in parantheses:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Baltimore (1-0) at Jets (0-1)—The Colts' potent offense has averaged 37 points against the Jets in their last four games. And defense is the Jets' strenght. If David Knight cannot play, the Jets offense will have only one player starting in the same position as in last year's home opener. That's Randy Rasmussen, left guard. Favorite: Baltimore by 14.

Oakland (1-0) at Pittsburgh (1-0)—Discounting exhibitions but counting playoffs, the Raiders have won 14 in a row and the Steelers 11 in regular season games. The Raiders beat them twice last year. The Steelers lost their rookie linebacker, Robin Cole, with a broken hand but Loren Toews is ready and Jon Kolb, the best offensive lineman, returns. The Raiders resigned Errol Mann as a kicker. Favorite: Oakland by 2.

Buffalo (0-1) at Denver (1-0)—O. J. Simpson has a sprained ankle but probably will play. He is not discouraged. "I've been on teams a lot worse than this one," he says. The Denver defense, which shut out potent St. Louis, built around Randy Gradishar who has arrived as an All-Pro linebacker. Favorite: Denver by 12.

San Diego (0-1) at Kansas City (0-1)—The Chiefs have the offensive rookie of the year already in Tony Reed, a 22-year-old halfback from Colorado. Mac Lane, a 35-year-old fullback, blocks for him. James Harris, the Charger quarterback, has a sore shoulder and the back up, oldtimer Bill Munson, is ready. Favorite: Kansas City by 2.

Seattle (0-1) at Cincinnati (0-1)—The Bengals are smarting after their offense died against the Browns. Ken Anderson's passing percentage is only 47. Rookie Pete Johnson is the fullback with Boobie Clark still out. Bill Sandifer joins Steve Niehaus on the injured list which wrecks the Seahawk defensive line. Favorite: Cincinnati by 20.

Monday Night

New England (1-0) at Cleveland (1-0)—Are the Browns for real? They have five new starters two of them rookies, on the defense that insulted the Bengals. The Patriots risk all with an occasional 11-man defensive line which helped account for six quarterback sacks against the Chiefs. Favorite: New England by 3.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday Night

Minnesota (0-1) at Tampa Bay (0-1)—The game is at night to avoid heat. Rickey Bell had impressive debut as the Buccaneer fullback in spite of a sore ankle. In the overtime loss to the Cowboys, the Vikings had three intercepted passes and five fumbles, rare for them. Ed White, the star guard, has signed after a holdout and will play. Favorite: Minnesota by 14.

Sunday

Atlanta (1-0) at Washington (0-1)—The Falcon story is a blitzing defense made up of anonymous over-the-hill guys like Mike Lewis Jimmy Bailey and Ray Easterling. The Redskins "offensive tackles could not hold up against the Giants" rush and there is no help in sight. Favorite: Washington by 9.

Chicago (1-0) at St. Louis (0-1)—The Cards were shut out by Denver when Jim Bakken missed four field-goal attempts. "I don't worry about Jim Bakken," says Don Coryell, the coach. "He's won a lot of games for us." John Zook returns to help the defense, which must stop the Bears' good running game. They seldom bother to pass. Favorite: St. Louis by 3.

Giants (1-0) at Dallas (1-0)—Roger Staubach, who all of a sudden is 35 years old, completed 18 of 30 passes against Minnesota for 196 yards and Preston Pearson, who keeps Tony Dorsett on the bench, caught five. For some reason the Giants do well in Dallas: lost by 6 last year; by 11 in 1975, and won by 8 in 1974. Favorite: Dallas by 13.

New Orleans (0-1) at Detroit (1-0)—These two teams are in search of an identity. They both lost due to poor defense last time. Favorite: Detroit by 5.

Philadelphia (1-0) at Los Angeles (1-0)—Are they ever screaming in L.A. There seems to be a miasma of indifference among the Rams. The return of Doug France at tackle should help protect the runners and quarterbacks. The Eagle defense is improved by a 29-year-old rookie free agent, Lem Burnham, and a World Football League refugee, Eric Johnson. Favorite: Los Angeles by 10.

INTERCONFERENCE

Houston (1-0) at Green Bay (1-0)—Home opener for the Packers and a sell-out as usual. These teams are strangers to one another except for Lynn Dickey, the Packer quarterback. Two years ago he was an Oiler. Favorite: Houston by 3.

Miami (1-0) at San Francisco (0-1)—The 49ers have scored only 3 points in their last four games, three of them exhibitions, and were shut out in their last three. Jim Plunkett has been awful. Bob Griese, the Miami quarterback, passed the test by wearing eyeglasses in the rain at Buffalo. He found nine pass receivers. Favorite: Miami by 3.

Cosmos in Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The New York Cosmos soccer club arrived here today from Tokyo to an enthusiastic welcome from more than 30,000 persons at the airport.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 000 010 000—1 5 1
San Diego ..... 100 020 00x—3 7 0
Capilla, Sarmiento (6) and Werner; Shirley, Spillner (7), Tomlin (9), Fingers (9) and Tenace. W—Shirley (10-18). L—Capilla (7-8). HR—Concepcion (8).

Chicago ..... 000 021 101—5 8 1
Philadelphia ... 000 111 000—3 12 2
Lamp, P. Reuschel (6), Roberts (7), Sutter (8) and Swisher; Lonborg, McGraw (8) and Boone. W—P. Reuschel (5-6). L—Lonborg (10-4).

St. Louis ..... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Montreal ..... 000 000 11x—2 8 0
Denny, Metzger (8), Hrabosky (8) and Simmons; Schatzder (2-0) and Carter. L—Denny (7-8).

Atlanta ..... 000 303 020—8 11 1
Houston ..... 000 130 000—4 10 1
Solomon, Campbell (7) and Pocoroba, Murphy (8); Richard, Sambito (8), Pentz (9) and Heitmann, Pujols (9). W—Solomon (8-6). L—Richard (16-12).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto ..... 000 000 100—1 5 2
Baltimore ..... 000 124 00x—7 12 0
Lemanczyk, Vuckovich (6), Willis (8) and Ashby; Flanagan (13-10) and Skaggs. L—Lemanczyk (12-15). HR—Velez (15), L. May (26).

Boston ..... 010 200 001—4 7 1
Detroit ..... 000 100 40x—5 9 1
Aase, Willoughby (7), B. Stanley (7) and Fisk; Arroyo, Foucault (9) and May. W—Arroyo (8-17). L—Willoughby (6-1). HR—Fisk (25), Lynn (17), Thompson (30).

Chicago ..... 001 200 002—5 13 0
Seattle ..... 000 003 001—4 7 1
Renko, Lagrow (9) and Downing; Mitchell, Honeycutt (4), Burke (8) and Fosse. W—Renko (4-0). L—Burke (0-1). HR—Lemon (19), Meyer (22), Jones (24).

Texas ..... 003 011 100—6 12 1
California ..... 000 000 200—2 6 2
Blyleven and Sundberg; Hartzell, D. Miller (9) and Etchebarren. W—Blyleven (14-12). L—Hartzell (8-11).

Aga Khan Buys Dupre Horses

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The Aga Khan has bought all 82 horses—39 mares, 23 yearlings and 20 foals—in the illustrious Dupré stable, it has been announced.

The horses, part of the late Mrs. François Dupré's estate, were to have been auctioned Oct. 3, but a spokesman for the Aga Khan said an offer to the court-appointed executor of Mrs. Dupré's will had been accepted. He did not disclose the amount paid, but racing sources here said it was about $2 million.

College Football Rivals Meet In Two Southern Conferences

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Tomorrow's big college football game sends Ohio State against Oklahoma at Columbus, Ohio, but there are two other games involving top-ranked opponents—Texas Tech vs. Texas A &M and Florida vs. Mississippi State.

Texas Tech and Texas A & M, both unbeaten in two starts, are expected to battle it out for the Southwest Conference championship and tomorrow night's game at Lubbock, Texas, could be the one which decides it all.

The rivalry between Texas Tech and Texas A & M has produced some great moments in college football. Since the Red Raiders joined the conference in 1960, Texas Tech has won 10 games and the Aggies six, with one game ending in a tie.

If it is a game that must be decided by a field goal, then Texas A & M would appear to have the edge. The Aggies' barefooted Tony Franklin, an All-American last year, is the best placekicker in the nation and has successfully converted field goals from more than 50 yards.

Mississippi State and Florida are rivals for the leadership in the Southeastern Conference. Mississippi State, which has just come off NCAA probation, has won its first two games while Florida is 1-0.

This one figures to be a battle of offenses. Florida, which boasts an extraordinarily fast offensive backfield, rolled up 503 yards in total offense last Saturday in crushing Rice, 48-3, while Mississippi State has averaged 389 yards a game in its two outings.

As for the Ohio State-Oklahoma game, it will be the first time the two colleges have met on a football field.

Oklahoma should be helped considerably by the return of quarterback Tom Lott to action. Lott, who operates the Sooners' wishbone offense masterfully, missed the Utah game last week with a bruised nerve in his knee.

In other games involving the top-ranked teams, Michigan visits Navy, Southern California is at TCU, Penn State is at Maryland and Colorado visits New Mexico.

Duel of New Racquets

PARIS, Sept. 23 (IHT).—Georges Goven, who ousted Ilie Nastase and two other players from the Coupe Porée tennis tournament while using the double-strung "miracle" racquet was defeated today by another player employing a racquet of the same design, Christopher Roger-Vasselin, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

...lish to Test Strength of U.S. Rugby and Cover Cost Too

...Bob Donahue

...ept. 23 (IHT).—What ...n the United States if ... playing football but ...e bad luck to gradu... assingly, you take up ...h does not require the ...of dollars that high ...l colleges put out for

...rugby boom, 15 years ...aking, gains further ... this weekend when ... national team, the ...ives in London for a ...r in England, where ...game started 154 years

...ee days of practice at ...etreat in Oxfordshire, ...ans will face the best ... the Civil Service on ... in Gloucester. Then ... to play Cornwall, a ...m with a reputation ...y, on Oct. 1, up to ...n the Midlands on Oct. ...orth to meet Gosforth, ...nglish club, on Oct. 8. ...of six matches will be ...mbridge University on

...s Rugby Football Union ... opposition and is foot... Why? A spokesman ...he RFU had been "very ... in American develop... the 1970s. He recalled ...and, as keen as ever to ...ugby's rules, promoted ... up of the U.S.A. Rugby ...Union in 1975.

...h at Twickenham

...r will test the strength ...gby, with the test par ... coming at the end. On ...t Twickenham in sub...idon, the first represen... team ever to coalesce ...gn tour will play against

Eagles coach Dennis Storer of UCLA has overseen selection of America's 25 best available players in and since national trials held in Greeley, Colo., in May. The squad's invitation to world rugby headquarters at Twickenham, where such established powers as Argentina and Romania have yet to play England, is quick consecration for the two-year-old U.S.A. RFU under President Vic Hilarov.

It is all a far cry from the early 1960s, when fewer than 50 clubs perpetuated an eccentric game—no padding, mysterious pileups, no downs, big ball, no forward passing and an alien vocabulary in which out-of-bounds is "touch" and shoes are called "boots"—on borrowed fields without a reporter in sight. Today the United States has 650 clubs and 30,000 male players. The latest Life magazine cover shows a rugby-playing UCLA coed, chosen to illustrate "the new youth" of America.

California and the East Coast are the main centers, though rugby is all over. A tournament this year in Hammond, La., called itself the largest in the world. A quarter of the Eagles are Midwesterns. The best represented club is Santa Monica, which supplies the captain, lock Craig Sweeney, and the placekicker, fullback Dennis Jablonski, among others.

Isolated Rugby Feats

Allied fraternizing in World War I led to some isolated U.S. rugby feats in Europe in the 1920s. By then breakaway American football was already 40 years old. In 1933, when the Chicago Bears of Bronco Nagurski and Red Grange beat the New York Giants in the National Football League's first championship game, the winning touchdown was scored on a lateral from an end. The old picture is striking, but that perfect rugby gesture was atavistic. American rugby was a dead ancestor.

It was resurrected. And a boom began in the 1960s when football, with its elaborate gear and unlimited substitutions, priced itself way out of post-school amateur range. As California rugby writer Tony Scott puts it, "95 per cent of America's football players are washed up at the age of 18." Rugby caught on in football's spreading wake—which is some tribute to the old game's enduring appeal.

Regional unions set up the nationwide union in 1975. The Eagles lost 24-12 to Australia in Anaheim, Calif., on Jan. 31 of last year, then 33-14 to France six months later in suburban Chicago. They lost again, 17-6, to Canada in Vancouver May 21. So much for one-shot teams. Now the first Eagles touring side brings the 40-yard, crossfield pass to England.



RUGBY OR FOOTBALL?—Bears' left end Bill Hewitt laterals to right end Bill Karr in 1933 NFL game.

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

Marriage Data Bank

WASHINGTON—Every day you hear more and more stories about credit companies and computers invading people's privacy. The last one I heard has to do with my friends the Sheldons.

Mrs. Sheldon went into a store to purchase some towels. She gave her credit card to the clerk. After what seemed like quite a long wait, Mrs. Sheldon was called to the cashier's office. The clerk gave her the phone.



Buchwald

The man on the other end of the line said he was from the credit card company and asked Mrs. Sheldon, "Are you having any trouble with your husband?"

Mrs. Sheldon thought for a moment and then said, "Not any more than usual."

"Well," said the man, "your husband made out a card and signed it saying he was no longer responsible for any of your debts. We've had to cancel your credit card."

Mrs. Sheldon was very shaken by the news. "Are you sure?"

The man became insulted. "We never make a mistake."

Mrs. Sheldon forgot the towels and waited at home for Mr. Sheldon to arrive. He seemed in a good humor and couldn't understand why Mrs. Sheldon was so frosty.

"Is there something you want to tell me?" Mrs. Sheldon asked.

"Nothing I can think of," Mr. Sheldon said.

"Then, is there something you don't want to tell me?"

Mr. Sheldon suddenly realized Mrs. Sheldon was on to something. But he didn't know exactly what he didn't want to tell her that she had obviously found out about.

So he decided to play for time. "Of course not. What are you driving at?"

"We're grown-up people. At least you could have had the decency to tell me first."

Mr. Sheldon not only didn't know what ballpark they were in, he didn't even know the name of the game. "Tell you what?"

"Let's not make a soap opera out of this. I always thought when the time came you would be different."

"Different from what?"

"Is she prettier than I am?"

Now Mr. Sheldon knew the name of the game. "Oh, for God's sake, what brought this on?"

"Don't pretend you don't know. Everyone knows—even the credit card company," Mrs. Sheldon said.

"The credit card company? How did they get into this discussion?"

"They're the ones who told me. They said you had signed a card that you were no longer responsible for my debts."

"I never signed such a card," Mr. Sheldon screamed. "They're out of their minds."

"Credit card companies never make mistakes," Mrs. Sheldon replied.

"Who told you that?"

"They did," Mrs. Sheldon said.

"And you believed them? You believed them before you even asked me?"

"They have a lot more facts about you than I do."

"I'm calling them in the morning," Mr. Sheldon said. "They can't go around breaking up marriages."

"When it comes to credit," Mrs. Sheldon retorted, "they can do anything they want."

The next day Mr. Sheldon called the credit card company and blew his stack. "How dare you tell my wife I am no longer responsible for her debts and we are splitting up?"

"That's what our computer told us," the man said. "Here is the card. 'I, Harold Sheldon, am no longer responsible for my wife's debts.'"

"My name is Hackney. Hackney Sheldon—not Harold. You got the wrong Sheldons."

"Oh, dear," the man replied. "You're not Harold?"

"I am Hackney."

"Then you have no problem. We'll rectify it. But while I've got you on the phone, how is your marriage going?"

"Why do you want to know?"

"It would be most helpful for updating our records."

MARY BLUME

The Hollywood Star Nobody Imitates

PARIS (IHT).—He's a good enough actor, says a French film book, but the problem with William Holden is that he lacks personality: He does not impose his identity upon his roles. Holden himself says that he could never be imitated by a nightclub comic. Thank God, he adds.

"How embarrassing for an actor to see himself imitated by Rich Little and have the nerve to go on the set the next day. Boy, that would really be taking a bit of your spirit, like primitive tribes not wanting to be photographed because they think you're stealing their souls. I can't think of anything more crippling."

A man one imagines in a gray suit, black knitted tie and a judicious amount of hair tonic (all of which he did in fact wear for the filming in Paris of Billy Wilder's "Fedora"), Holden has a calm and resonant broadcaster's voice and the manner of a well-traveled oil executive. In the past 20-odd years he has spent as much time on business as on acting; his view of acting is considered and reserved.

"I know very few actors who are happy in their work and feel they've achieved much," he says. "But they can be happy in that they know their craft, they're on time, they're considerate and they know their job."

But Holden knows perfectly well that acting requires a peculiar tension as well, and calm and patient as he is during shooting, before starting a scene he is noticeably keyed up.



UPI.

William Holden

Keeping the Edge

"I don't like to eat before a scene. I keep it hungry. It's like having sex before a big love scene. You lose your edge."

In 1939, Holden, who was raised in Pasadena, Calif., found himself starring in his first film, "Golden Boy." It was the greatest vintage year on record for films ("Gone With the Wind," "The Wizard of Oz," "Ninotchka," "Stagecoach," among others), but even so, young Holden caught people's eye. "I know I'm not exactly dry behind the ears and have everything to learn," he earnestly told a fan magazine, "but I figure if I keep working as hard as I can and trying as hard as I can, maybe I'll get along all right."

He got along all right, but there were many rough patches and numbing accommodations. "Between the economic pressure and your contract you are forced into the position of working for people who are incompetent. Billy Wilder once said to me he's only worked with 10 real actors. I said you're damned lucky because I've only worked with six directors and I've made 80 films."

There was also a long period of thralldom to Columbia's unspeakable Harry Cohn. "The picture that ended my contract was 'Picnic.' After the last night of shooting, I said thank God it's over and I said, 'Harry, there were two words in the past 10 years that made my stomach turn over. One was Harry. The other was Cohn.'

"Cohn said, 'You'll be back.' I said never again. Sonofabitch, eight months later I was at Columbia doing 'Bridge on the River Kwai'."

As a tyro actor, Holden admired Fredric March's versitility but found no older actor to pattern himself on. "Any young man would like to look like Gary Cooper and ride like him, and have the gift for timing and comedy of Cary Grant and the macho of Gable, but much as you admire them, you have to go your own way," he says. His own way turned out for years to be a wholesome ingenu cast in what he called with disgust "Smilin' Jim" roles.

After five years in the Army in World War II, he had three rough years trying to re-establish himself, then suddenly, in the '50s, found himself swamped. "I was making four pictures a year, sometimes overlapping, working on one set at night and another in the daytime." Just the pressure of the work, he says, forced him to feel some self-confidence.

"When I've been away from the business —I was also away for three years in the '60s—it was like I'd never worked in films and when I came back I was kind of frightened. They say it comes back, like riding a bicycle. It doesn't."

Holden had tried a couple of psychopath and other non-Smilin' Jim roles without success when suddenly his real chance came thanks to Montgomery Clift. Clift had been cast opposite Gloria Swanson in "Sunset Boulevard" but backed out at the last minute for the curious reason that his fans would not accept his having an affair with an older woman. With two weeks to go before shooting, director Billy Wilder had the odd but, as it turned out, brilliant idea of using Holden, who, says Wilder, had been hanging about playing second lieutenants. Holden gave a beautiful performance as the gigolo Joe Gillis and went on to win an Oscar when, again with Wilder, he played the loudmouth prisoner of war Sefton in "Stalag 17."

For all his reasonableness ("I try not to take sides or be disturbed by artistic temperament"), Holden clearly has a tension and restlessness that films could not satisfy. In the '50s he moved to Switzerland and soon became a businessman in the Far East. He was an early conservationist in Kenya, doing imaginative and sometimes dangerous work to protect wildlife. Directly after filming in Paris he was off to China to negotiate a traveling show of funerary art through smaller museums in the United States (he has also, at the request of the Papua-New Guinea government, arranged sales of native art in the United States in order to support an aboriginal cottage industry).

More Work

Holden has now moved to Palm Springs, Calif., and in his 60th year, and after "Network," for which he won an Academy Award nomination, his career has taken on new force. "I'm accepting a lot more work now. In the past few years I've changed my life. I was ready to go back to work. In that cyclical thing that happens, it was due."

He will next appear in a follow-up of "The Omen," playing the uncle of the adorable little antichrist who in this film is 14 years old (a third film is planned in which the child is 21, making the whole thing sound like a fashionably diabolical Andy Hardy series). "A few years ago I would have frowned on doing it," Holden says. "But if the audience wants this kind of thing, there's no reason for an actor to say he's above it." In the spring he will star in a film by Costa Gavras.

In his discreet way Holden has created some fine film characters—Joe Gillis, Sefton, the roving stud in "Picnic," the aging bad man in "The Wild Bunch"—but on the whole he looks on his career with a certain disillusioned clarity.

"I feel I'm a fairly competent interpretive artist," he says. "I am not creative. If they want something contemporary and comprehensible, I can interpret it."

PEOPLE: *Knievel Is Accused Of Beating a Writer*

Motorcycle daredevil Evel Knievel, 40, accused of using a baseball bat to break the arm and wrist of a television executive who wrote a book about him, was quoted Thursday as saying, "I stand by what I did." He said the book, by Sheldon Saltman, 46, vice-president of the telecommunications division of 20th Century-Fox Studios, was a "filthy lie" that insulted his mother, wife and children and that called him "an alcoholic, a pill addict, an anti-Semite and an immoral person."

Saltman, who is recovering at a hospital after surgery for a compound fracture of the left arm, said he "felt I had a right to write a book" about Knievel's unsuccessful attempt to jump over the Snake River Canyon in 1974 on a jet-powered motorcycle. "We lived together for 3 1/2 months," Saltman said. Saltman also suffered a broken right wrist, bruises and abrasions after the beating Wednesday. According to the Los Angeles police, witnesses said that an unidentified man held Saltman outside the Fox commissary while Knievel worked him over with the baseball bat. Knievel, accompanied in his white-and-gold custom Stutz automobile by a bodyguard and followed in another car by his attorney, was arrested by Hollywood police later in the evening.

Knievel, after posting a $1,000 bail, said: "I have jumped everything else. But I won't jump bail."

* * *

Meanwhile, in Yakima, Wash., Knievel's younger brother Nick, 37, until recently an auto dealer, reportedly fractured three vertebrae in practice attempts to jump 112 feet at the controls of a small racing car. Larry Smith, an associate, said Nick Knievel overshot the landing ramp by 20 feet. He was not hospitalized, however.

* * *

More than 2,000 people, most of them middle-aged, turned out Thursday for a concert in Preston, England, to watch Bing Crosby, 73, still suffering from a slipped disc but still singing with a strong voice, begin a British tour.

* * *

In Kennewick, Wash., Judge Albert Yencopal ordered Allen Bender, 22, convicted of burglarizing $390 from the safe of the Steakout restaurant, to pay restaurant's $200-a-year bur and theft insurance for years. "It's about time bur realize their acts drive up ness costs," the judge said.

* * *

So much for mice: Charles man, spokesman for the Hu Society of the United States, White House officials can ki the rodents found in the ecutive Mansion without exposed to criticism for crue animals. White House off had let it be known that had been set up near Pres Carter's Oval Room office cause officials feared there be an outcry from humane ganizations about traps that rather than harmlessly snar mice. "Nonsense," Herman "we stay away from rodents sentially, we're for the qu possible kill for these pests. against cruelty."

* * *

It was 9-year-old Re Harper who went to Dr. Le Rosen of St. Louis to have a pulled, but it's the dentist found the experience painf the tune of $6,100. The gi came upset, according to mony in county court, and to jump from Dr. Rosen's knocking the dentist's instru to the floor. Dr. Rosen adn he slapped Rebecca to calr bruising her face. Before damages were awarded, Reb parents testified that the c tooth never was pulled, bu out after the slap.

* * *

Former Vice-President N Rockefeller has tentatively his Washington estate fo million to a development pany that plans to buil new homes on the 25-acre in one of the capital's fa neighborhoods. Reaction neighbors was tastefully n and Rockefeller's own office quick to claim that the sa far was "conditional" and a matter of public record." haps there was mild disapp ment about the price: The final asking price was $8 mi

* * *

Bulletin from Manchester, land: Police are searching missing breasts, stolen suitcase full of sur equipment from physiother Stewart. The breasts made of plastic.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN Church. Sunday's sung Eucharist at 10:30 a.m. (Please note new time). At 4 Rue de Lubeck, Paris 16th (Mo Iéna, Boissière, Bus 63, 82). Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 7 Rue Auguste-Vacquerie, Paris 16th. 720.22.51.

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